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# CARIFESTA '79 RESULTS REVIEWED

## Overview of CARIFESTA

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Aug 79 p 11

[Text]



ON JULY 16, in Havana's Sports City coliseum, the 3rd Caribbean Festival of the Creative Arts opened with a splendid inaugural evening ceremony. The official opening of this most important regional event was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Government. It marked the beginning of a full week of festivities under the motto "A rainbow of peoples under the same Caribbean sun."

More than 2100 artists and intellectuals from 29 Caribbean countries — covering approximately five million square kilometers and inhabited by more than 140 million people who speak Spanish, French, English, Dutch, Creole, Papiamentu and other languages and dialects — gathered in Cuba for these seven days of the Festival which was celebrated simultaneously in three cities: Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas.

CARIFESTA, as this magnificent regional festival has been named, was first conceived by the prime minister of Guyana, Forbes Burnham, in 1966 during a congress of writers and artists in Georgetown. The original idea for this singular event, an idea that has been maintained and enriched in the later celebrations, postulated that this Festival, in addition to being a fraternal meeting and a collective spectacular, should become a source of inspiration and the scene of fruitful discussions, contributing to mutual understanding among the countries of this part of the Americas. The first Festival took place in Guyana in 1972; the second, in Jamaica in 1976; the third, symbolically presided over by the five leading figures of the Caribbean — Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simón Bolívar, Benito Juárez, José Martí and Marcus Garvey — has just been celebrated in Cuba. It coincided with the traditional carnival festivities and came on the eve of the 26th celebration

of July 26, Cuba's Day of National Rebellion.

For our country, CARIFESTA '79 was one of the most significant cultural events ever to take place in the Cuban archipelago. A broad, varied and fascinating program was presented on each of the seven days, ending on midnight of Sunday, July 22.

More than 30 stages were set up in the capital and many others in Santiago (a second host to the Festival) and Matanzas, allowing for the daily presentation of numerous shows, activities, expositions, gatherings, etc. In total, more than 140 cultural events were offered during this unforgettable CARIFESTA '79, in which ten major dance groups, 46 musical and singing groups, 53 folklore groups and 14 choral and chamber music ensembles took part.

Each country had its own stage to present a gala evening that gave the avid spectators the opportunity of enjoying integral programs with samples of traditional, ritual and popular dances, songs, typical bands, varied music, new rhythms, unusual instruments, popular poetry, masks, carnival festivities — in short, an incredible gamut of imaginative wealth and artistic creation presented through dazzling use of color and sound.

The cultural program for the inaugural event began with Cuba's National Poet, Nicolás Guillén, reading his poem entitled *Llegada* (Arrival). Afterwards, poets René Despestre (Haiti), Robin Dobru Ravales (Surinam), Louise Bennet and Edward Brathwaite (Jamaica) also gave presentations. The opening night concluded spectacularly with Cuba's National Folklore Group and Santiago de Cuba's famous *El Coque de Los Hoyos*.

Of utmost importance for a better understanding of the cultural identity of the Caribbean was the symposium of prominent intellectuals from the region, held in Casa de las Américas.

A rich and fruitful debate took place there, as those involved delved into the study of Caribbean cultural traits and their interdependence with the historical development and socio-economic realities of their countries.

Festivals of Caribbean song and music, dance and theater performances, concerts of choral and chamber music, gala shows, plastic arts, photo, craft and book exhibits, Caribbean film showings, the publication of books by authors from the region, meetings of poetry and prose writers in the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, special issues of literary magazines dedicated to this event, popular fiestas in the largest and most popular parks of the capital, fraternal meetings and receptions, all formed part of the rich and almost uninterrupted program of activities in this unforgettable week of CARIFESTA '79.

The 3rd Caribbean Festival of the Creative Arts ended on Sunday evening, July 22, with an impressive parade of floats, bands and dance groups all along Havana's seafront drive. However, the echo of this explosion of joy and happiness that was CARIFESTA '79, the ineffaceable tracks of a fraternal meeting in which we fully identified with and recognized one another, and the collective awareness of a common destiny leave a latent song of hope and solidarity that fills us with pride and a sense of commitment. José Martí, in one of his brilliant essays on Our America, warned us: "Nations that do not know one another should make haste to do so, as ones who are going into battle."

Thus, we bid farewell to our Caribbean brothers and sisters until we next meet again at CARIFESTA '81 in Barbados!

### Personalities' Views

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Aug 79 p 13

[Text]

● "FOR ME, as a man of the Caribbean and someone who has always been concerned first and foremost with this world of ours in which I have developed, CARIFESTA will undoubtedly contribute to an awareness of the common features that exist among the nations of the region, making them understand that they share a similar cultural identity."

Juan Bosch, writer and ex-president of the Dominican Republic

"This type of festival is a new experience for me. Until now, the knowledge and contacts that I have had with the Caribbean have been limited mainly to the Spanish-speaking Greater Antilles. Nevertheless, here I have been witness to a beautiful reality, that of seeing how united all the peoples of the Caribbean really are, in spite of the differences in language, population and so on. It is wonderful to see how much we identify with one another in our way of being, dancing, singing and making art. This stops us from feeling alone."

Benito Silvestre, popular singer from the Dominican Republic

"We will learn much about the Caribbean in the course of CARIFESTA '79. Five illustrious men, five great humanists from within our Caribbean borders will spiritually preside over this Festival: Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simón Bolívar, Benito Juárez, José Martí and Marcus Garvey. Five humanists, five guardians of their people who were able to carry out, in their own areas, the words that our Apostle directed to all of the Americas: 'I am proud of my love for humankind, of my passionate affection for all these lands, prepared for a common destiny by the same hard and bloody sufferings.' The Caribbean is a splendid reality and its common destiny leaves no room for doubt."

Alejo Carpentier, Cuban writer

"CARIFESTA will be a great cultural fiesta because music, dance, painting, literature and art in the Caribbean is a fiesta; this happens precisely because of one of the characteristics of the Caribbean world: the possibility of turning everything into a fiesta. But underneath this lies a firm cultural base, this is what makes the Caribbean different from other places.... I consider the celebration of CARIFESTA a springboard for the future, a contributing factor towards the cultural unity of the countries of the Caribbean and, as such, it will constantly take on greater political importance."

Gabriel García Márquez, Colombian writer

"I feel that it is necessary for all the countries of the Caribbean to participate, because this activity helps the countries of the region to become aware of the great contributions they have made in the field of culture over generations (...). In my opinion, the celebration of CARIFESTA in Cuba is a magnificent opportunity for the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean to demonstrate their culture in the largest Spanish-speaking island of the Caribbean."

Frank Pijlgrim, head of the cultural section of the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

"It is gratifying to see the intellectual maturity that our region has reached in dealing with the historical components of what is called cultural identity. The participants in the symposium on this theme have tackled this question really rigorously, thus preventing the concept of cultural identity — a concept presently much manipulated — from becoming a meaningless stereotype for us. This could easily happen if it were not studied in depth or if its practical role in our peoples' liberation struggle were not borne in mind."

René Despestre, Haitian poet



"When our Prime Minister Forbes Burnham launched the CARIFESTA initiative in 1972, he kept in mind the way in which imperialism and neocolonialism attack and distort the cultural values and even the psychological attitude of the oppressed people. However, the first CARIFESTA experience demonstrated that these cultural festivals can be an important mechanism in the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle. I am convinced, therefore, that the holding of CARIFESTA in Cuba will reinforce the validity of our viewpoint. But it will be, in addition, a contribution to the identification process for the peoples of the Caribbean who have been artificially separated. In short, CARIFESTA is a contribution to the true liberation and independence of the Caribbean peoples."

**Ramleigh E. Jackson**, Guyana's minister of foreign affairs

"CARIFESTA is an expression of the phenomenon of Antillean unity. We are part of a culture which has its own definite characteristics, and we are ready to make the values of that culture felt. The Caribbean is one and diverse. This festa is an expression of that universality."

**Nicolás Guillén**, National Poet of Cuba

"The fact CARIFESTA was celebrated this time in Cuba is of great importance, Cuba having been the first Caribbean country to successfully challenge imperialism. With its celebration in Cuba, it has taken on greater political significance. Furthermore, until now there has been practically no dialogue between the struggles and aspirations of the peoples of the continent and those of the archipelago; and Cuba, for historical and linguistic reasons, can serve as a bridge for us between the continental region and the archipelago."

**George Lamming**, novelist from Barbados

"CARIFESTA '79? Marvelous! I think that the young people who can see festivals like this are much luckier than old people. All the art that we had was European. Today the young people have something of their own. Just as mother's milk is more nutritious for the child, so our own cultural manifestations are more beneficial for the soul of our youth."

**Kurleigh King**, CARICOM director general

"This gathering has helped us to become more aware of our common heritage, begins with the discovery by the Europeans and is followed by colonialism, slavery and cultural dependence that has characterized all our people; and it has helped us to know ourselves better and to confront the problems presented by the necessary process of decolonization and the creolization of our culture."

**Rae Hestonford**, artistic director of the National Ballet of Jamaica

"For us, this gathering of all the peoples of the Caribbean has been a true lesson in history, geography and politics. We have made contact with people from countries and islands that we barely knew even by name. And we could see how the popular Caribbean arts are at the same time martial arts; given that in our countries it is not enough to express sentiments and emotions through creation; it is also necessary to bear witness, to rescue values, to denounce colonization and imperialist penetration."

**Guillermo Sola**, director of literature of the National Institute of Fine Arts of Mexico, and his wife, the journalist **Almasandra Lucelli**

"I am personally satisfied to have attended this magnificent Festival and proud that my country's participation has been so well received by the Cuban public. This collaboration, this comprehension that the peoples of the Caribbean have demonstrated in CARIFESTA '79 should be reflected in all aspects, so that these countries constitute a kind of front identified by a common culture, common interests and a common destiny."

**Pedro León Zapata**, Venezuelan painter and humorist

"As far as I know, this is the first time in the history of the Caribbean peoples that 29 countries have made a joint cultural presentation anywhere, in any country.... CARIFESTA is demonstrating that culture, because it involves the direct participation of the people, contributes much more to unity than politics and economics have been able to do."

**Arnold Bertram**, Jamaican minister of mobilization, information and culture

The opinions presented here have been taken from interviews published in the newspapers *Granma* and *Juventud Rebelde*, as well as in the weekly magazine *Bohemia*.

## International Villa Impressions

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Aug 79 p 13

[Text]

● TWO LONE drums warming in the sun, a man who draws strange music from a shell, a group which enjoys the most sophisticated of electronic equipment, two steel bands side by side, one playing Bach and the other playing calypso, people laughing, singing or keeping time, in rooms and corridors, on terraces and stairways — these were just some of the things to be seen at the CARIFESTA International Villa. But, over and above the music and dancing, the joking and chatting in several languages, the Villa was a living example of the extraordinary emotional and cultural unity of the Caribbean peoples.

The Villa was actually the José Martí Primary Teachers' Training College in Cojimar — the town in Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* which had been turned into a kind of hotel to house one and a half thousand artists from 26 countries taking part in CARIFESTA '79.

### JAMAICA'S MINISTER OF CULTURE

It was in one of the rehearsal areas, watching a dance group from his country, that we found Arnold Bertram, Jamaica's minister of national mobilization, information and culture. "I was always fully confident of Cuban hospitality," he said. "But now I'm here I've been able to see the optimum conditions that have been created for positive exchange and cooperation among the artists so that each can give of his or her best."

### THE FACILITIES

The Villa boasted 42 dormitories, many rehearsal areas, a dining room, a cafeteria, a bar (where mojito was the favorite drink through-

out), sports and recreational areas, two shops, a sick bay, a movie theater, among other facilities... and all the guests we spoke to were full of praise for the organizational efficiency.

### THE SAME CULTURAL LANGUAGE

"What most caught my attention is the way Cubans are always smiling," said Raymond Gauthierot, director of the Karukera Group, from Guadeloupe, who was supervising his group's rehearsal. The African origins of the traditional dance, music and song presented by the group was obvious, down to the impressive decoration of the drums. "We're very happy to be here and enjoy this unique opportunity for contact and exchange that it provides: it's as though we all speak the same language."

### JUST GREAT

"How do you feel in the Villa?"

"Oh, the Villa's just great!"

This was the reply of the El Alvarado Group from Venezuela, strumming their four-string guitars under the shade of the trees out on a terrace. Next to them, wearing a fine hat, was peasant poet Antonio R. Sánchez. He replied to our parting question as follows:

"As I am Venezuelan  
Aruba I certainly know  
when they told me to go  
to the doors of the plane,  
to Cuba's valiant people my heart's aim  
I did show."

● Gerardo Mosquera

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Aug 79 p 13

[Text]

● WINSTON KEITH Davis, Jamaica's ambassador to Cuba, gave a reception at his residence for the Jamaican prime minister's wife, Mrs. Beverly Manley, who came to Cuba during the week of CARIFESTA '79. The reception was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers.

The reception was held following Jamaica's CARIFESTA gala performance and it was also attended by Arnold Bertram and Armando Hart, ministers

of culture of Jamaica and Cuba, respectively; Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malinier; Ulises Estrada, Cuban ambassador to Jamaica; Levy Farah, minister-president of the State Committee for Construction; Héctor Rodríguez Umpiart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Collaboration; Julio César Escobar, general director of CARIFESTA '79; Alfredo Guevara and Rolando Rodríguez, all deputy ministers of culture.

Likewise present were Louis Tuli, minister of culture of Barbados, members of the diplomatic corps and other visitors attending the 3rd CARIFESTA.

#### Caribbean Cultural Identity Declaration

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Aug 79 p 14

[Text]

● CARIFESTA BEGAN as an experiment less than seven years ago. Conceived and developed by Guyana, that first experience provided us with the opportunity for mutual recognition, to get together, to share the different manifestations of our cultural life and to reaffirm our Caribbean identity. CARIFESTA 1972 found its echo in CARIFESTA 1976, organized by the sister people of Jamaica. CARIFESTA 1979 is the continuation of those initial efforts, efforts which now extend beyond the English-speaking area in which our Festival was born.

Thanks to the initiative, commitment and dedication of the peoples of Guyana and Jamaica, CARIFESTA is no longer an experiment but a beautiful reality through which we continue to demonstrate that behind the diversity of Caribbean peoples there exists a deeply-rooted common identity and anticolonialism that unites us all.

For five centuries our peoples have been waging a struggle against diverse cultural influences imposed on them, in an effort to achieve their identity through a multicultural merging in which the genuinely Caribbean emerges as a result of the changes that the social conditions of the new American reality imprint on the European, the African, the Asian and even on the indigenous. And we acknowledge, in this process of transformation, the emergence of a genuine culture of great universal value in which Africa has left a profound common imprint.

Traveling from one territory to another reminds us of the vast differences that distinguish one national group from another. However, with every new opportunity for personal contact and communication, we become further aware of the fact that there is a fundamental unity of experiences that bring us together and that this profound experience of thought and sensitivity is the result of a history that is deeply rooted in us and whose course cannot be halted by any imperialist language barrier.

The real significance of this history is often hidden behind the divisive maneuvers of imperialism. Poverty and underdevelopment are among the greatest causes of conflicts and at the core of the negative attitudes we find illiteracy. This in turn makes for the existence of an intellectual elite that creates a great social void between the intelligentsia and the masses from which they come.

This internal division impoverishes the masses, corrupts the consciousness of the intellectuals and threatens to deform our entire reality — all of which is in the interests of imperialism and the ruling classes in our respective countries.

The isolation imposed by imperialism is accompanied by the hegemonic aim of establishing a single language for all and the destruction of the people's culture for the benefit of imperialism.

Imperialism spends huge sums on propaganda aimed at confusing our peoples and makes use of every possible means of information to conceal the cultural values of our peoples in an attempt to frustrate our purest, most legitimate aspirations and perpetuate colonialism and exploitation.

We denounce the forces bent on condemning our peoples through colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and an alleged material and intellectual superiority, to ignorance and illiteracy, isolation and the separation of our cultures from their deepest popular roots developed over 500 years of history.

We therefore affirm our right to the diversity of languages that defines and enriches us, our right to communication and rapprochement among ourselves, to artistic expression and to

the recognition of our own history, which includes the right to self-determination.

We call on all writers and artists, on all the people of our countries to close ranks in defense of our culture which the 3rd Caribbean Festival of the Creative Arts has confirmed in all its richness and diversity as our common cultural heritage.

We hail with joy and solidarity the victory of Sandino's people who have just achieved their liberation; a victory that marks the beginning of a new and beautiful stage in the history of Nicaragua.

We would also like to express our warmest most fraternal gratitude and revolutionary and Caribbean solidarity to our hosts, the Government and people of Cuba.

### Symposium on Cultural Identity

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Aug 79 p 14

[Text]

● A SYMPOSIUM on Caribbean Cultural Identity was held at Casa de las Américas, in Havana, from July 17 to 20. The inaugural session was attended by Armando Hart, minister of culture, and Haydée Santamaría, president of Casa, both members of the Council of State.

Also present at the opening session were Julio García Espinosa, general director of CARIFESTA '79, Mariano Rodríguez, vice-president of Casa de las Américas, and Roberto Fernández Retamar, vice-president of Casa and the Symposium's director.

The outstanding researchers and writers who participated in the four working sessions included César Bengio (Venezuela); Edward Brathwaite (Jamaica); Suzy Castor (Haiti); George Lamming (Barbados); Robert Márquez (Puerto Rico); Marina Maxwell (Trinidad and Tobago); Rex Nettleford (Jamaica);

René Depestre (Haiti); Ian Carew (Guyana); Kenneth Ramchand (Trinidad and Tobago); Nils Castro (Panama); V.S. Reid (Jamaica); Hugo Tolentino (Dominican Republic); Edouard Glissant (Martinique); Denis Williams (Guyana); Arthur Seymour (Guyana); Guillermo Bonfil (Mexico); George Irish (Montserrat); Carlos Doré (Dominican Republic); Darcy Ribeiro (Brazil); Miguel Acosta Saignes (Venezuela); Aimé Césaire (Martinique); Juan Bosch (Dominican Republic); and Nicolás Guillén, Alejo Carpentier, José Luciano Franco and Manuel Moreno Fraginals (Cuba).

A total of 17 papers by intellectuals from 12 countries were read at the Symposium.

At the closing session a final declaration and a declaration of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua were approved.

### Advisory Committee Declaration

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Aug 79 p 16

[Text] On the occasion of the holding of CARIFESTA '79 in the Republic of Cuba, the ministers of culture of Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados, Surinam and Cuba (member countries of the Advisory Committee set up to cooperate with Cuba in arranging for the 3rd Caribbean Festival of the Creative Arts) held informal and exploratory consultations, the results of which it was felt should be made known to the governmental delegations taking part in CARIFESTA '79. They are as follows:



1. The ministers hailed the historic initiative of the Honorable Forbes S. Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who in getting these Festivals started contributed greatly to the development of cultural and artistic bonds among the Caribbean peoples and to the reaffirmation and defense of their cultural heritage and identity.

2. They took note of the decisive work of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member countries and the Secretariat of that organization, as far as the emergence, evolution and growing success of CARIFESTA were concerned.

3. They recognized the fact that CARIFESTA is the most important cultural event of the Caribbean. The successful holding of the preceding Festivals has evidenced the growing number of participating countries. They emphasized, therefore, the need to continue improving the organizational mechanisms that would ensure and contribute to making CARIFESTA a more systematic and prestigious event, aiming at all times to not stray from the essence of these events, nor to restrict in any way the authority of the host country.

4. They underlined how significant it was that in this 3rd Caribbean Festival of the Creative Arts over 2100 artists and intellectuals from 29 countries of the region took part in the event — a fact that evidences how strong these Festivals have become and the important role they play in contributing to a greater understanding and exchange of cultural experience.

5. They emphasized the significance of the Symposium on Caribbean Cultural Identity held at Casa de las Americas and recommended that its conclusions be further studied.

6. During the holding of the 3rd CARIFESTA came the news of the destruction of the tyrannical regime the Nicaraguan people had endured, and they greeted that Caribbean nation's freedom and independence.

7. They further voiced their wish that all Caribbean countries give their utmost cooperation and support to the Government of Barbados that will be hosting the next CARIFESTA, certain that by so doing they will help make the Caribbean Festival of the Creative Arts a great success for our peoples' culture.

8. They acknowledged UNESCO's contribution to making the event a success and stated their confidence in the possibility of ever closer cooperation with that body.

9. They appreciated the great role played by the Advisory Committee in the successful outcome of the 3rd Caribbean Festival of the Creative Arts held in Cuba. For this reason, they urged the Committee during the next six months to evaluate the event and take from it the best experiences, so as to make suggestions for future Festivals. To this end, it was suggested that it would be useful to hold a meeting of the Advisory Committee in the forthcoming months.

10. They hailed the success of CARIFESTA '79 and its importance in furthering the cultural bonds of the Caribbean peoples and thanked the Cuban people and Government for their warm hospitality.

Given in the city of Havana, this 20th day of the month of July, 1979.

CARIFESTA '79 Advisory Committee

PASTOR COMMENTS ON ITAIPU-CORPUS, NUCLEAR INTENT, HUMAN RIGHTS

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 4 Aug 79 pp 26B-26D

[Interview with Carlos Washington Pastor, Argentine minister of Foreign Relations, in Buenos Aires, by Ib Teixeira; date not given]

[Text] "There are reasons to hope that the points of view of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay may be completely reconciled," Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor stated, in Buenos Aires, closing in this way a series of speculations on the differences with Brazil concerning the Itaipu-Corpus issue. The minister of Foreign Relations appeared to be quite optimistic in the exclusive interview that he granted to MANCHETE. He admitted that the willingness of President Joao Figueiredo and of his minister of Foreign Affairs, Saraiva Guerreiro, "to find the necessary points of coincidence between the interests of the three parties" is very clear. Carlos Pastor also made some remarks on a possible trip by General Videla to Havana, on the manufacture of atom bombs by his country and on human rights. Finally, he mentioned the issue of the Beagle Channel, which put Chile and Argentina in the imminence of a war.

[Question] Do you believe that Argentina and Brazil are finally going to reach an honorable agreement on Itaipu-Corpus?

[Answer] Negotiations for an agreement of interests between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay have been long, because, actually, they are not easy. Moreover, that is what frequently happens with problems raised by the utilization of an international basin. The Plata basin is certainly no exception. But negotiations have been proceeding enthusiastically for almost 3 years now and the positive results on many important points are unquestionable. For example, now positions that never before had been expressed are known and reconciliation of criteria on topics that seemed incompatible up to a short time ago has been achieved. Nevertheless, there still is

some way to go on the basis of what has already been agreed on and there are reasons that make it possible to hope that the points of view of the three parties can be reconciled.

[Question] After your trip to Brazil, did prospects for an agreement become more evident?

[Answer] My trip to Brazil had a specific objective: to represent my country in the ceremony of inauguration of a new government of a friendly nation. It was an excellent opportunity for becoming personally acquainted with President Figueiredo and his minister of Foreign Affairs and other important persons with whom we exchanged some ideas. As far as we are concerned, we understand that the negotiations started with General Geisel's Administration will continue with the present administration. A present willingness to find the necessary points of agreement between the interests of the three parties seemed evident to me, both on the part of the president and of Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

[Question] Brazil and Argentina are undergoing increasing international pressure owing to their nuclear development programs. How do you view the issue?

[Answer] The formal argument of that pressure, which actually exists, is not discussed by the Argentine Government. It is true that every appropriate effort must be made to avoid proliferation of nuclear weapons and that is a responsibility of every nation. But it seems clear that none of them can be denied access to advanced technologies. An international stratification between countries possessing nuclear technology and countries that cannot have access to it would amount to a system of dependency that cannot be accepted. To the extent to which the attitude of some great nuclear powers may be inspired, directly or indirectly, by that kind of criterion, Argentina will defend its right to obtain the complete nuclear fuel cycle and all the elements capable of guaranteeing its technological autonomy in the matter.

For Brazil, Water and Power; in Argentina, Navigation

[Question] Admiral Madero, head of the Argentine nuclear program, has stated that Argentina is already capable of manufacturing its nuclear bomb. Has it already made one or could it make one now?

[Answer] The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission of Argentina, Admiral Castro Madero, specified my country's position on the matter on various occasions. Argentina's objective in the matter is eminently peaceful. Although it has not ratified the Tlatelolco Treaty, for reasons that are known, Argentina signed it. That document is clear with regard to the intention to eradicate nuclear weapons from Latin America. What Argentina has done and will continue to do is, first of all, train the greatest possible number of technicians, for the purpose of giving its

plans on atomic energy the indispensable human base that they require. In the second place, it will attempt to increase progressively participation of nuclear reactors in its electricity generating system and also to progress still more in prospecting and exploring its uranium reserves. Thirdly, it will try to assure its access to the complete fuel cycle, including reprocessing. In the fourth place, it is going to tackle action tending to guarantee its self-sufficiency in cooling components. In our case, this means industrial production of heavy water, required by the type of reactor selected in the Argentine nuclear plan. This plan does not provide for the construction of nuclear bombs for war use.

[Question] In a few lines, what probably are the great points of agreement and disagreement between Argentina and Brazil concerning Itaipu?

[Answer] I think that the great point of agreement lies in a complete understanding that the Parana hydroelectric projects are not incompatible, but rather complementary, an acceptance exhaustively verified during the trilateral negotiations. Nevertheless, this is a partial aspect within an extremely rich overall framework of relations that has been disturbed to some extent by the persistence of the Itaipu issue. The disagreements recorded have been due to different factors. But I would dare point out an important one, which has been the basic philosophy of both countries with regard to hydroelectric projects. Brazil's very special power situation, peculiar to a country in which close to 90 percent of the power generated is of hydraulic origin, tends to put emphasis on the electrical aspect of utilization. On the other hand, Argentina's technical areas have a natural tendency to observe other aspects, like navigation, especially important on a vital artery of the size of the Parana River. As the negotiations progressed, there have been, as must be noted, possibilities for greater mutual understanding to develop. This is what lies behind the road that still has to be traveled, as I stated previously.

[Question] After the technical level talks on Itaipu-Corpus, is your country ready for a high-level conference and a possible agreement?

[Answer] We believe that the considerable progress achieved in the technical area does not conceal the fact that there still are some talks to complete, as you say in Portuguese, "to aim right." This will open up the way for the high-level conference that is to sign the final agreement.

#### "Argentina Defends the Principle of Nonintervention"

[Question] The problem of human rights is now a constant concern of international organizations. How do you view the topic?

[Answer] The topic of human rights is a concern of our times, for various reasons. Totalitarian philosophies transformed violation of human rights into a system. Terrorism also violates them systematically, giving rise to the unprecedented need of society and the state for creating defense



mechanisms to preserve basic conditions of law and order and coexistence. Therefore, defense of human rights becomes not only a slogan of groups that do not always hold objective positions concerning it, but also a concern of every man of good will. In the field of international relations, there is one aspect to preserve: the principle of nonintervention. Open forms of interference in internal problems have arisen in supposed situations involving cases of human rights. Defense of human rights is, above all, an obligation of the state and a priority of each nation, as is known full well by the peoples who have been the victims of organized terrorism. Outside intervention that may be inserted in this matter is, at any rate, a dangerous attack on the very existence of human rights, or in other words, national independence. This consideration must be borne in mind within the goals aiming at consolidating them and not at weakening them.

[Question] It is true that President Videla will go to Cuba shortly?

[Answer] President Videla has received an invitation from Prime Minister Fidel Castro to visit Cuba on occasion of the forthcoming Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries. As is known, Argentina and Cuba maintain relations in the diplomatic field and also in the field of trade. Moreover, Argentina has an operational activity in the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, in which nations with the most different forms of political and social organization coexist, with all of them agreeing on some basic principles, like the preservation of self-determination and outside nonintervention in national matters. The forthcoming meeting in Havana will serve to make an overall analysis of the political and economic problems affecting this vast sector of mankind. President Videla has received the invitation with pleasure and will decide in due time whether he can attend the conference.

"Brazil's Exports to Argentina Have Increased 100 Percent and Argentina's Exports to Brazil, 150 Percent," the Argentine Foreign Minister Revealed

[Question] Might the agreement on Itaipu and Corpus culminate in a meeting between President Videla and President Figueiredo? Is it not true that the presidents of Brazil and Argentina have not met for a long time?

[Answer] I want to believe that, at this time, the negotiations leading to the tripartite agreement will be concluded. Once this objective has been attained, formal aspects pertaining to the culmination of the understandings can be examined. It is true that a meeting, on the presidential level, has not been held for several years between Argentina and Brazil. That kind of meeting, regarded as a hypothesis, should deal with a vast range of matters concerning Argentine-Brazilian relations. It must be said that these relations are extremely rich and are tending to improve dynamically in many fields. To mention only one, it suffices to say that in the first 2 months of 1979, Brazilian exports to Argentina increased 100 percent and Argentine exports to Brazil, 150 percent. Excluding oil, which does not produce a real trade flow, trade with Argentina, at that point in the year, is in fourth place in Brazil, after the United States, the Federal Republic of

Germany and Japan. This fact alone makes a new examination of the bilateral trade tie necessary, for the purpose of requiring increasing attention by the governments to developing all its possibilities.

[Question] Will 1979 be the year of definite peace for the region of the Beagle Channel?

[Answer] It does not seem to me advisable to set strict calendar time limits, but it can be conceivable that a positive solution to the dispute on the southern region between our country and Chile will be reached in adequate time, in accordance with a long tradition of negotiations required for determining a frontier that is the third longest in the world.

10,042

CSO: 3001

PADILLA INTERVIEWED ON GENERAL TOPICS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 10 Jul 79 p 1

[Interview with Gen David Padilla, president of Bolivia, in La Paz by correspondent Alejandro Horowicz; date not given]

[Text] After talking with the American ambassador in Bolivia, David Padilla, alert, strong, pleasant, is seated before CONVICCION and agrees to answer the most heated questions. He is an experienced and entertaining conversationalist.

[Question] "On 31 December you will retire: Why?"

[Answer] "That is the date established by law in Bolivia--when an official's activity expires; moreover, it is so fixed by the Army's organic law."

[Question] "But you will leave the presidency on 6 August; what will you do in the meantime?"

[Answer] "Since I belong to an institution that has its authorities and regulations, I must adjust to whatever is finally decided within this organization; but in any case, my wish is to have a military position."

[Question] "General, you know that the new government can give you a non-military position; they could, for example, give you an embassy."

[Answer] "Indeed, I know that; but still, I would prefer to have a new military position."

It is 6:30 pm. The window shows the characteristic clear sky of the La Paz winter. The ice has been broken; after the first exchange, the President of Bolivia awaits another question.

[Question] "After graduating from the military academy, when you were a second lieutenant, did you ever consider the possibility of becoming commander in chief?"

[Answer] "Well," he smiles. "The logical aspiration of any officer, without moving away from discipline, is to reach the highest rank within the military hierarchy. So, yes, in fact: I wanted to be commander. Of course, between an objective and its realization there is a great distance, or if you prefer, as a second lieutenant, to be commander is an aspiration; now, it is a duty I accept as a soldier."

[Question] "Normally, armies have two tendencies: political, maintaining that the armed forces must have a specific role in political power, and professional. To which tendency do you subscribe?"

[Answer] "Throughout my term of office, I decided to educate the officers in the defense of the country, respect for the Constitution, support of democratic governments: in brief, I was determined to make the armed forces an internal and external guarantee of the Bolivian society."

[Question] "What does an internal and external guarantee of the Bolivian society mean?"

[Answer] "In the case of an external conflict, something which is not entirely difficult, it means to guarantee territorial and political sovereignty; at the same time, domestically, the task is to avoid any attack against the state's political constitution."

[Question] "It is logical for a second lieutenant to want to make commander, but when did you start thinking of the presidency?"

[Answer] "The situation was enormously difficult. The armed forces were divorced from the people. After 14 years of military government, the military institution had been discredited; it had been eroded by the exercise of power. To be president was another act of service. In addition, it was a resolution of the armed forces high command. With a difficult economic situation (a foreign debt of almost 3 billion dollars) and a Central Bank almost without reserves, there was a need to reestablish unity between the armed forces and the people."

[Question] "Those were the reasons for the coup against Pereda Asbun."

[Answer] "True. But for 2 years I had been thinking over the problem of the presidency with definite objectives: to reconquer the people's confidence in the armed forces and return the army to its specific place: the barracks. And of course, when the military come to power, it is not easy for them to return to the barracks: it is a hard and self-sacrificing life and many prefer to stay in public positions."

The general sips some tea. He goes along with the tea ritual and recalls a Bolivian witticism: "To be a politician in Bolivia you must know how to dance the cueca and drink chicha." And he remembers that his 80-year-old father, who occasionally goes for a walk on the streets of La Paz, still drinks chicha, "even if he no longer dances the cueca."



[Question] "General, you were saying that the armed forces were discredited: Has this discredit disappeared now?"

[Answer] "Well, the image of an institution does not change overnight. But that the armed forces called elections when nobody believed in them, not even the parties; that they respected the election date, that the government had no official or unofficial candidate and that the elections were the cleanest in Bolivian history are facts which undoubtedly benefit the armed forces."

[Question] "Paz Estenssoro maintained that power was a beautiful instrument; Barrientos, after deposing Paz, said that he had not been able to find it throughout the Palacio Quemado. How about you, general?"

[Answer] "Unlike Gen Rene Barrientos, I can say that I found this instrument, I used power and grew tired of it."

9341

CSO: 3010

TEN NEW RADIO STATIONS IN RURAL AREAS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] Ten radio stations were established in different rural towns as part of the General Directorate of Telecommunications communications program for this area. All of them operate on 800 kHz.

The towns are located in the departments of Potosí, Beni, Oruro and Cochabamba, according to the directorate's director, Rene Ossorio.

The official said that the new radio stations will be under each department's district administration, which will have to meet their requests so that the stations can function efficiently.

"The ten new radio stations will fill a need of the country's rural telecommunications service and will help to solve in a positive way the lack of communication with those areas," he said.

He pointed out that at present the necessary funds to cover the personnel needed are not available, "because all of those who work now are unpaid, and it is expected that the Ministry of Finance will include these new items in the next national budget."

The rural towns where these services have been established are: Pampatambo, Tusquina, Sur--Majchinoquecra and Ampa--, Ampa in Potosí, Exaltación in Beni, Soraga and Ayparavi in Oruro and Pasorapa and Capinota in Cochabamba.

Transportation

Elsewhere, Ministry of Transportation sources said that the Autotransportation Directorate asked the Transit Directorate to control the normal development of the microbus and taxi service in La Paz.

9341

CSO: 3010

PADILLA CLAIMS COUNTRY CAN PROCESS ALL ITS TIN ORE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Jul 79 pp 1,17

[Text] "With this project Bolivia will no longer export its tin concentrates." With this statement on a poster, the Baja Ley Tin Foundry was officially presented and inaugurated yesterday; it is located in the Vinto metallurgical complex and has increased the country's tin production capacity to 30,000 refined tons per year.

"In accordance with the program aimed at improving our country's raw materials," the president of the republic stated in inaugurating the project, "it now gives me great pleasure to inaugurate the final plant for the treatment of Baja Ley tin ore. We are thus concluding, with complete success and great prospects for our country, the cycle of construction of plants of this type."

Gen David Padilla Arancibia, cutting the inaugural ribbon and revealing a commemorative plaque, stated at one point of his speech: "With profitable coordination for the entire country, COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] and ENAF [National Smelting Enterprise] can fulfill the commitment they made to the fatherland. Without duplication of effort and with the unshakable determination which has always characterized Bolivian technicians and workers, this plant signifies a great step forward in the task facing Bolivia: to refine in its own territory, with the dedicated effort of its youth, all that which formerly left the country to be processed abroad with great profit to foreign economies."

General Padilla praised the ability and creativity of our nation's technicians. He went on to say: "It is with genuine pride that I inaugurate a project containing so many possibilities. The responsibility for its management," he stated, directing his remarks to the ENAF workers, "is solely and exclusively in your hands. You should face up to this great challenge and, especially, show our people and foreigners that modern technology holds no secrets for the creative spirit of Bolivians."

## Anecdotal Beginning

Former president Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia, attending the inaugural ceremony held in Vinto yesterday, referred in an interview to the anecdotal beginning of the course taken by tin foundries in Bolivia. He recalled that this subject was brought up in a strictly repetitious manner in a cabinet meeting held on 16 July 1966. "Not even the ministers knew what was to be discussed; the doors were kept shut until the decree was ratified dealing with the necessity of founding Bolivia's tin within the country. Klockner technicians had to come disguised as tourists." He added that this strictly secretive procedure accompanying the foundry project at its inception was justified and was necessary to preclude interference by certain interests affected. "Now," he continued, "what was held secret is an obvious reality."

## ENAF's Company Plans—Increased Wages

During the inaugural ceremony, Col Arsenio Gonzales Rojas, ENAF's general manager, reported on some of whose aspects we disclosed previously with regard to an exposition held in La Paz. In Vinto he announced a company program which includes an "increase in the wages of ENAF's workers, to be made possible through increased production."

He said that ENAF has requested decentralization of the National Social Security Fund [CNSS]. He said this is necessary, first, because metallurgical workers, due to the nature of their work, require specialized medical service and, second, because greater attention is needed. "These," he said, "can be obtained only through special efforts aimed at satisfying the social security needs of a sector which has special responsibilities and is subjected to a greater degree of risk." He added that the request includes the transfer of the health center which the CNSS maintains on Belzu Street, in Oruro, "so that the insurance organization will be able to count on the new hospital."

He spoke of housing plans—the construction of 134 houses in the urban renewal program—for which steps are being taken through CORDEOR [Development Corporation of Oruro] to overcome sewage problems. He announced the concession of more land for housing construction and steps to obtain more funds from the remains of a German credit of 38 million marks.

## New Goal

Both the management leaders and workers who spoke during the ceremony agreed in pointing out the need to accelerate industrialization of smelted metals in Bolivia in order to export them at greater value.

Engineer Simon Cuentas of ENAF's Engineering and Technical Association presented President Padilla and Colonel Gonzales samples of a series of alloys produced in the Vinto metallurgical complex as a result of research activity. He expressed the hope that steps would be taken to produce those materials in industrial quantities.



Zenon Hidalgo of the Metallurgists' Union made an appeal for unity of effort by Bolivians as the best way to achieve industrial development. "When we achieve and maintain unity," he said, "we will not have to beg for assistance or require alliances for progress."

Daniel Ordonez conveyed greetings from the mine workers of San Jose, presented ore samples to the president and other leaders and asked General Padilla to carry out the plans for this sector before completing his term of office as head of state. Like other speakers, he praised and expressed appreciation for the democratization process carried out by the Military Junta.

#### Benediction

The new plant was blessed by Mgr Rene Fernandez Apaza, bishop of Oruro, who asked divine assistance to achieve progress and a better future for the Bolivian people.

The inauguration of the Baja Ley Foundry was attended also by Oscar Pazmo, acting minister of mines; German Ambassador J. Von Vacano, Soviet Ambassador Boris Kazantsev; Oruro Prefect and Mayor Abel Elias and Gen Enrique Gallardo; Undersecretary of Mines Alvaro Ugalde; other leaders; and also former President Ovando Candia and Gen Eduardo Mendez Pereira.

8568

CSO: 3010

COMIBOL TO REDUCE 1979 TIN PRODUCTION

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Tin production by COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] in 1979 will come to only 19,000 metric tons refined, or 4,000 tons less than the forecast made by management.

This information was disclosed by Engineer Humberto Zannier, the firm's general manager, during a speech to the student body of the Eduardo Avaroa School for Higher Domestic Studies under the general heading: "Fundamental Aspects of COMIBOL's Role in the Bolivian Economy Since Its Creation."

In the portion of his speech concerned with "Production and Production Costs in 1979," Engineer Zannier, chief executive of the state mining firm, notes that if the trend in the first quarter continues during the next three quarters, the production level reached by 31 December 1979 will be only 19,000 metric tons refined instead of the goal of 23,000 tons, or about 18 percent below what was forecast. The speaker further pointed out that there was even a substantial reduction in the first-quarter production of 1979 compared with that of 1978.

As for the costs of producing tin ingots in April 1979, Zannier stated that only four of the 11 tin-producing companies made a profit. Huamuni and Caracoles had more significant profit, 22.45 and 12.094 percent over the market value, respectively. At the other extreme, Catavi, the second largest tin-producing firm, was 31.26 percent below the market value.

He also pointed out the considerable effect of the payment of export exemptions and taxes which, in 1978, represented a total of 32.39 percent of the market value. "Consequently," he said, "a separate tax system aimed at creating incentives for mining production and not just obtaining revenue for the state treasury would appreciably improve COMIBOL's deficit situation with regard to tin production."

## BRIEFS

**JAPANESE RAILWAY MISSION**—A Japanese mission of 10 technicians has come to our country to make a definitive study on the renovation of the Santa Cruz-Robore railroad tracks in the eastern network and the Oruro-Cochabamba tracks in the western network. The Japanese group will remain in Bolivia until 27 August and will coordinate its work with technicians of the National Railway Enterprise [ENFE], the latter serving as a complement to the former. ENFE officials pointed out that, in view of the number of experts who have come to Bolivia, special importance is being attached to the possibility of obtaining economic cooperation in the renovation of the two branch lines. At the same time, ENFE has taken steps to facilitate the mission's work, providing offices, vehicles and personnel of both a technical and administrative nature. Engineer Rafael Echazu Brown, ENFE's operations manager, went to France at the invitation of the Latin American Railroad Association (ALAF) to attend a world seminar analyzing the universal problem of railway transportation. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the need to study the movement of locomotives by electrical power in view of the energy crisis being experienced throughout the world. ENFE and labor representatives agreed to make a survey on all freight being moved by the nation's foremost railway firm. [Text] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Jul 79 p 13] 8568

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

**ARMED FORCES APPOINTMENTS**--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo yesterday signed a decree appointing Gen Euclides de Oliveira Figueiredo Filho--brother of the president--as commander of the Army First Division, headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, and Gen Milton Tavares de Souza as commander of the Second Army, headquartered in Sao Paulo. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Aug 79 p 7 PY]

**ARMED FORCES ASSIGNMENTS**--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has just signed a decree making the following appointments in the armed forces: Gen Geraldo Alvarenga Navarro as chief of the army teaching and research department; Gen Heito Furtado Arnizaut de Mattos as deputy chief of the army teaching and research department; Gen Adhemar da Costa Machado as deputy chief of the army joint staff; Gen Jose Alburquerque as deputy chief of the army joint staff; Gen Ivan Sourza Mendes as commander of the 7th Military Region and 7th Division; Gen Helio Galdino Martins as deputy chief of the engineering and communications department; Gen Enio Gouvea dos Santos as director of army specialization and extension; Gen Ivan Dentice Linhares as chief of the 1st Army Joint Staff; Gen Waldyr Pereira da Rocha as director of promotions; Gen Antonio Visintainer Santos Rocha as commander of the 7th Brigade of Armored Infantry; Leo Guedes Etchegoyen as chief of the 2d Army Joint Staff; Gen Manoel Theofilo Gaspar de Oliveira Netto as commander of the 10th Armored Infantry Brigade; Gen Waldyr Alves de Costa Muniz as commander of the 9th Armored Infantry Brigade; Gen Democrito Correa Cunha as director of patrimony; Gen Luiz Pires Urarahy Netto as commander of the 8th Military Region; Gen Vinicius Lemos Krueel as director of armaments and ammunition; Gen Jose Apolonio da Fountoura Rodrigues Netto as commander of the 1st Armored Brigade; Gen Bartholomeu da Silva Filho as director of accounting; Gen Mauro Andrade Poggi as deputy health director; and Gen Joao Veloso as health director. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 16 PY]

CSO: 3001



DIRECTOR OF NAVAL WAR ACADEMY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Jul 79 p D-4

[Selected passages from a speech by Ship Capt Francisco Ghisolfo Araya, director of the Naval War Academy, at the closing ceremonies of the Information Course for Military Officers; date and place not given]

[Text] "My remarks are not motivated by a bellicose nature. Chile does not desire, nor has it ever desired, war. This is clearly stated in the Declaration of Principles of the Honorable Government Junta. It is our desire to live in peace with the international community. Besides, no one appreciates better than the soldier the meaning and importance of peace, because no one knows better than he what war is."

These were the words of the director of the Naval War Academy, Ship Capt Francisco Ghisolfo Araya, in his speech at the closing ceremonies of the Information Course for Military Officers. Selected portions of Commander Ghisolfo's speech are reproduced below:

In accordance with the program of annual activities, this morning the Naval War Academy is closing this year's Information Course for Military Officers. A group of leaders of our institution, with varied intellectual training and specialties and of diverse backgrounds, has successfully completed this course of professional improvement, which, centered on general matters, on the perfect understanding of the various facets of modern warfare and specifically on maritime strategy, will permit them to return to their normal tasks with a broader and more complete outlook on the problem of war, the ultimate solution to international conflicts.

This event takes on major importance when we commemorate the 100th anniversary of the War of the Pacific, the greatest war effort in our history, which the country had to face in spite of the will for peace of both the government and its citizens, but in the legitimate defense of the rights of its people. Added to this is the very lamentable coincidence that relations with neighboring countries are now going through some unhappy times. All this has caused "thinking out loud" by those who tell us that the historical circumstances are going to be repeated, although this time the main scenario of the dispute will be different.

In addition, we must mention that various groups have desired to emphasize this period as 100 years of Chilean peace, stimulated by some intellectuals who cannot conceive of an armed confrontation between "brother" peoples, in an era of advanced civilization and in which international organizations have been created for the very purpose of resolving problems by peaceful means. They completely forget the lessons of history and the price that Chile has had to pay for that peace. In this way they have only succeeded in relegating to the most obscure corners of the minds of the majority of our fellow citizens the possibility that our country might be faced again with a war situation.

#### Present and Past

It seems opportune to me, then, to make some comments on what our relations with Argentina have been in the past, and to offer a few thoughts on the present situation. In light of the experience we gain from the study of war as an instrument of politics, this may permit us to draw some conclusions for the future.

Oscar Espinosa Moraga, a student of our relations with our trans-Andean neighbors, has said: "Several circumstances have generated in the Argentine people, since their birth, a sense of superiority over the rest of the countries of the continent which, in the end, was turned into a real delusion of grandeur and ambition for hemispheric hegemony. Sure of their destiny and armed with a vigorous nationalism, no sooner did they achieve domestic political consolidation and a certain stability in development than they began an expansionist policy which has endured to our time: to round out their northern border by absorbing Uruguay, part of Bolivia and Brazil and to get to the Pacific through Antofagasta, cutting Chile off south of Reloncavi Bay."

Our country thus appears to be the chief victim of Argentina's appetites, and history only confirms this: the loss of Patagonia, the concessions on the big island of Tierra del Fuego, Punta de Atacama and lands turned over in the valleys of the Cordillera were, without a doubt, peaceful agreements, but they left in Argentina's hands large expanses which had been ours, amounting to some 1,264,260 square kilometers, completed in five stages as the price of peace, as the above-mentioned author expresses it, graphically though ironically, in his book, "El Precio de la paz Chileno-Argentina" [The Price of Chilean-Argentine Peace].

The systematic and continuous repetition of the procedure (generate a border problem, apply various forms of pressure, and, through peaceful trans-action, obtain a large part of the disputed territories) indicates to us that we have not really understood perfectly either Argentina's ambitions or its behavior toward our country. Complete knowledge of both appears to us to be indispensable to put an adequate stop to its expansionist aims.

La Moneda's policy in the last century and the beginning of the present survived on American and pacifist principles, which would have been fully valid if the principals had held the same views; it maintained a zig-zag

policy, sometimes firm and at other times surrendering, but always bowing and subordinate to the dictates of the Casa Rosada, whose expansionist policy was only understood by Foreign Minister Adolfo Ibanez, who tenaciously opposed it, though in a largely visionary way.

The rulers of the era, including Anibal Pinto, whose mother was an Argentine, did not want to see what was behind Argentina's thinking and did not understand that they should struggle with all their might to oppose its ambitions--sacrificing Patagonia and the Atacama region in the interests of peace and good neighborliness was not important to them. In vain were the warnings of Adolfo Ibanez. In so doing, not only did they reduce our national patrimony, but they also weakened the feeling of Chilean nationality.

#### Lack of Foresight

Lack of foresight became a national institution in Chile. It affected its relations to the north as well as to the east. So deep was the prostration that in 1864, when Irarrazaval, Cifuentes and others suggested the need to arm in order to meet any emergency, all the intellectuals and financiers turned against them.

How different was the Argentines' way of working! Interpreting the dominant thinking toward the end of his administration, Sarmiento wrote to Mitre on 10 January 1874: "On the other side of the Andes there is a proud people who cannot be convinced by reasonable means. They do not accept Argentina's leadership in South America. That country cannot be dealt with through arguments or words. They have to be confronted with irreversible 'faits accomplis.' There is only one thing Chile appreciates, you understand--force. When the Argentine fatherland is at stake and when our historic mission is in danger, we have no right to be sentimental. We must act without hesitation."

In addition, Argentina has been obsessed with the idea of an outlet on the Pacific since the time of Sarmiento himself, an era which gave birth to the idea that his country would only be great and powerful if it had ports on both oceans, like the United States. This led Argentina to demand, in 1893, part of Tierra del Fuego, to open a way to the south for itself; to covet the Chilean islands in the Beagle Channel and others further south, an aspiration which persists in the present, in order to control the accesses from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the entire southern cone of the continent.

In addition, there is no doubt that Argentina is planning its expansion to the Pacific at the expense of the Chilean highway and port structure, annexation of which is the best method here. With this it could, finally, enter into open competition with Brazil, its traditional rival, whose advance toward the world of the great powers and open outdistancing of its South American followers is causing so much annoyance to the Argentines. It is not necessary to point out that such integration does not favor us economically either, since it will permit exportation of Argentine fruit

products under conditions similar to ours. This competition will be entirely unfavorable to us because of the great discrepancy in the quantity produced.

The search for the final solution to the latest problem with Argentina, according to the lawyers, forced us to seek arbitration for the Beagle Channel islands. Thus, we refused to defend the channel, and today we are embroiled in a litigation which has jumped from Picton, Nueva and Lennox Islands south to Cape Horn itself, because Argentina has designs on certain islands, in spite of their long distance by sea from the east, which are known to be Chilean.

Argentina remained within the framework of legality, while keeping an eye on the reward, such as half of the Beagle Channel and some small islands. Perhaps the arbiter, Solomon-like, would also give it one of the three big islands which are in dispute. In any case, it was a step toward the south and toward the Pacific. But when no new concessions were forthcoming in the course of arbitration, a unanimous chorus arose, calling for the disqualification of the British arbiter and the tribunal and scarcely was the decision announced which definitively closed the ports to its hoped-for domination of the southern cone, when it smashed the frail dike of diplomatic amenity into a thousand pieces.

Immediately it reached for the much-cherished weapon of psychological warfare, which had achieved such splendid results on previous occasions. After all, love of peace and brotherhood, deeply rooted in the Chilean soul, had always been its best ally. The peaceful transaction once more appeared to be the savior, but since time was going by with no visible results, in spite of warlike deployments and movements, it was necessary to bring out the weapon of last resort: the declaration of nullity of the arbitration decision. Surely it was thought that if Argentina placed itself above international law, Chile would consider the fact that the neighboring country had decided to "jump into the vacuum," and the transaction would appear spontaneously, like the peace dove.

#### The Arbitration Decision

Argentine ignorance of the arbitration decision is something which should not attract our attention too much, since "those people demonstrate daily their habit of disobeying the law." This last sentence was taken from the magazine SOMOS, where the Argentines themselves poke fun at their repeated legal transgressions. After an extensive analysis of this mental attitude, the article concludes by pointing out as a priority task the need to reestablish the Argentines' respect for their own laws. But what SOMOS does not say, naturally, is that this predisposition of the Argentine toward disrespect for the law explains the refusal of the country as a nation to submit to international law when it is not in their favor. This predisposition is the antithesis of the position Chile has always maintained in its foreign policy, a legalism which at times we reproach ourselves for, as if it were excessive.



This respect for treaties and for international law is the foundation on which, for most Chileans, rest the serenity and trust to await now the results of mediation by the Holy Father. However, one must wonder whether any recommendation, simply because it comes from the Holy Father, will have sufficient force to alter Argentina's antilegal mentality and return it to the path of legality which Chile supports, should the mediation be contrary to its desires and should it put a definitive brake on its aspirations to be the "dean" of the South American countries. It would have to accept the preeminence of Brazil from this very moment. Would the result of the mediation be accepted by the Argentine Government?

Thus, at first glance, it appears that this could not happen. Reports in the Argentine daily press appear to indicate this. Not only in the case of Admiral Rojas, who called for the immediate occupation in 1978 of all the islands and who has said that the papal mediation is dangerous because it has not demanded withdrawal from the islands. General Gugliamelli also indicates the path of armed conflict as the only alternative in view of the failure of the Argentine attempt to impose its law through armed confrontation, not to mention the statements to that effect, not always disguised, of the Government Junta and of President Videla himself.

It is well to recall what one of our experts in this area has said: "The Argentine military geopoliticians are already under the influence of the so-called Munich geopolitics. They have, then, assimilated and have continued to cultivate the politics of geographic space, considering it the sole factor for growth and the guarantee of the state's survival. The Argentine state, according to Machiavelli, would be its own sole and exclusive *raison d'être*, which frees it from submitting to what is moral and right and in virtue of which its government could make any demand, provided it is accompanied by force. It does not matter that this may lead to war, if it is a question of achieving territorial growth."

For this reason it appears timely to recall that war, defined by Clausewitz as the continuation of politics by other means, not only is, for many, still effective, but it has attained a greater validity now when an attempt is being made to transfer to a political level a conflict which has already been resolved on the legal level, while at the same time it is being emphatically declared that all the options involved in this situation are open, the last of which is, precisely, war. This demonstrates once more that legal solutions are only valid when there is good faith to abide by the decisions, even when they are adverse, since this alone is subject to the honor of the nation.

#### Chile, a Pacifist Country

My remarks are not motivated by a bellicose nature. Chile does not desire, nor has it ever desired, war. This is clearly expressed in the Declaration of Principles of the Honorable Government Junta. It is our desire to live in peace with the international community. Furthermore, no one appreciates

the meaning and importance of peace more than the soldier, because no one knows better than he what war is.

However, war is a permanent reality; it is a phenomenon very typical of humanity; it is a normal occurrence and is inherent in the behavior of men to the extent that the most notable points of chronological reference in the history of the world are precisely wartime events.

For many years there have been insistent pleas to end wars. Vain hope! Certainly each war, taken separately, appears optional and avoidable, and one would say that the power to avoid it was within the will of those in power. But this contradicts not only history, but also the very nature of this phenomenon.

That interpretation of Clausewitz which makes war only a more energetic way to express political thought is a tragic historic reality. The interests of nations are accustomed to employing force with unfortunate frequency to impose their will on others.

The belief that war is manageable by the human will has led to the legal illusion of wanting to avoid it through courts and laws.

If we observe as a whole Argentina's past actions in the conduct of its foreign relations with respect to our country; its geopolitical ambitions, maintained at a steady pace, and the situation to which those ambitions have brought us at this time, we will have to recognize that these, as a whole, are coherent. If its ambitions are not satisfied as a result of the papal mediation, it will not hesitate to employ other political alternatives, having boxed itself in by its own statements and actions. There would be no way out, other than armed confrontation.

This, naturally, has not been omitted from conversations with Bolivia, nor in the meeting held recently in Buenos Aires between the presidents of Peru and Argentina.

By a strange irony, after having devoted more than a century and a half to preserving American peace and brotherhood, Chile has ended up isolated and attacked on all fronts, as it was at the beginning of its perilous existence. Neither the great powers nor the international organizations which serve them will lift a finger to defend our rights.

#### Power and Morality

International politics today is based more than ever on power and less on morality and justice. No state which is incapable of defending itself can reasonably expect that other states will accede to its demands or even admit that politics is based, in fact, on power and very little on the law, but they will have difficulty maintaining that the law prevails today.

We are a peaceful and patient people, with a deep sense of legality and right. Our governments have been famous for keeping their international promises. Scrupulous observance of treaties characterizes our history as an independent nation. Aggression and power are entirely foreign to our way, both as individuals and as a nation.

But all the foregoing is not the reflection of a weak and pusillanimous temperament, but of an innate sense of respect for others and for their rights. Foreigners have always admired our cordiality, our human attitude toward life's problems and the spontaneous simplicity of the Chilean people. We are not, however, a submissive nation. While ostentatious raptures and expressions of delirious patriotism are foreign to us, our awareness of the worth of the human person and the national whole of which it is a part and within which it acts, causes us to shelter in the depths of our being an intimate love of country, moderate and peaceful. This affection awakens with great efficiency, devotion and generosity when danger or catastrophe strikes Chile.

Our spirits, faithful to the law, our faith in treaties and institutions must not deceive us. All this, certainly, has enormous value and is proof of a Christian and civilized mentality. Unfortunately, however, the reality which surrounds us has different hues and, at times, a very different inspiration.

The country must be clearly aware of what is happening and mediate on it coldly, with serenity and fortitude.

Only an adequate preparation to face the contingencies and a permanent spiritual vigilance to avoid succumbing to the temptation of an illusory or immanent peace will avoid surprises which our children would not forgive us, just as we severely criticize those who preceded us.

It is imperative for Chile not only to survive, but to maintain its territorial integrity and to emerge from the test without giving up one iota of its power or its sovereignty over lands, oceans and straits, however slight and insignificant they may appear today.

The contingencies of war are unpredictable. However, one thing is clear and certain: Wars are lost when the will to fight is lost.

The kind of weapons or the territory lost or gained in a transitory fashion are not decisive. The war will end when one of the two adversaries loses the desire to continue fighting. The one who has a firm and sustained will to fight and the more absolute conviction that he is defending a good cause will have in his favor a force factor more decisive than weapons or the number of battalions. Chile's superiority over its eventual adversaries rests precisely on this point, because we are defending the very existence of our fatherland, as a free and sovereign nation; we will never allow any part of our territory to be given away.

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CUBA

**SITE OF 6TH NONALINED NATIONS SUMMIT IN HAVANA**

**Havana ATAC in Spanish Jan-Feb 79 Front and Back Covers**

**[Mockup of the building where the 6th Nonaligned Nations Summit meeting will be held from 3 to 7 September 1979]**

**[Photo on following page]**





## PRESS REFLECTS INTERNAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, DEFICIENCIES

### Negligence Charged in Tobacco Sector

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 11 May 79 p 4

[Article by Rafael Cao Fernandez: "How Negligence Causes Losses in a Tobacco Field"]

[Text] In the concluding address at the meeting to analyze preparations for the next tobacco season, Carol Miranda urged, among other things, that an uninterrupted battle against conformism, routine, and violations should be launched immediately, stressing a higher level of exigency and responsibility.

Farther on the second secretary of the party for the province said that "there are things which are being done badly and this should be counteracted with a communist spirit of labor, with a great organizational effort."

Indeed this must be the style of work, and there can be no other, for otherwise the negligence and the habit of tolerating what is badly done will lead our tobacco sector into an impasse from which it is difficult to emerge. In tobacco, what must be done is something else, and as Carol Miranda also said, it is a matter of honor for the people of Pinar del Rio, a mass problem.

All of this is worth while in order to introduce a case on which it is still possible to check at one of the fields of the Edor Reyes Tobacco Growing Enterprise in Pinar del Rio, located at the 6 kilometer point on the road leading to San Juan y Martinez. There the main tobacco stalks were cut a few days ago and racked to dry. At the time of cutting the field was totally overgrown with grass, such that this most harmful agent wrought its havoc on the leaves. Once exposed to the curing process, it suffered the effects of all the rain which fell last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, as well as the humidity and also the high temperatures so common to the springtime.

Also, these tobacco plants were set out during the famous 37 uninterrupted hours rainfall which made history last April. In other words, a whole series of precautions should have been taken with it because of the harsh weather to which it was subjected.

### Neither Before Nor After

For the drying racks are still there, but it is obvious that there is no crop, since the crop has been practically lost. In addition to everything mentioned, the stalks have been crowded together on the racks and the leaves are too confined, causing the product to ferment more rapidly. There were even a large number of dry two-leaf stems which crumbled completely the moment we touched them.

A number of things could have been done with this tobacco, but the first thing after the rainfall would have been to separate the stems and take them to a covered premise to help in the curing. In addition, the quantity is not so great and it is possible there would be some building where it could be put to help the process as much as possible. It would also have been possible to separate, air and shake the tobacco, but none of this was done. Yet these poles of tobacco have been reported as harvested, since the plans included this quantity. However, it is lost.

Care must be also taken with the number of two-leaf stems placed on the pole, because this too works against the economy. And it must be admitted that some of these poles we examined were incomplete and much of the tobacco had rotted and fallen to the ground.

Here a question should be asked. What will those approximately 100 men who cut this tobacco on the 5th feel when they learn of this? Logically, they will be unhappy because their work has been wasted due to the lack of others to take this tobacco to a dry place. For tobacco can get wet, be exposed to the weather, and yet if rapid action is taken and it is placed in a safe and suitable place, this tobacco can be used. But that from this field cannot.

### Two Absentees

Both the district leader, who has problems of a family nature, and the field foreman mobilized by the military committee were away. There were in fact justifying reasons, because these men encountered problems, but beyond that, others such as those we are dealing with must not be created. Yet the problem did develop, as has been said, and if it was known that this tobacco stalk was there on the racks, we are sure that any situation, even though very critical, leaves some margin for proceeding without affecting the economy in such cases as these, because there are other men and other mechanisms as well. But nothing was done and the poles stayed there exposed to the water, humidity, sun.

We know that the comrades working in the tobacco sector, the majority with many years service here, do not want these things to occur and they are unhappy when a reporter confronts them with a situation such as this. We know that many of them, both leaders and workers, work unceasingly, but the time has come for better organization, better supervision, time to check at all the sites, because tobacco is a crop which demands this style of work and

there are places where negligence still continues, where the men have grown used to tolerating shortcomings, with work badly done. But with such things we cannot undertake the path of recovery, we cannot achieve the historic levels of production which have dropped precisely because of things like these. Things like these--with which resources have nothing to do, because this is a problem of management, of supervision, of lack of exigency.

As the second secretary of the party for the province said, reality demands a strengthening of the collective awareness of everyone concerning tobacco recovery.

#### Tobacco Management Reply

Pinar del Rio GUERRILLERO in Spanish 13 May 79 p 1

[Text] Response of the Edor Reyes Enterprise Concerning Damage to Various Racks of Tobacco

11 May 1979, Year 20 of the Victory

To Comrade Ronal Suarez,  
Editor of GUERRILLERO, Pinar del Rio

Dear Comrade:

Yesterday the local press published a report about field No 20 in District No 2 of the Edor Reyes Enterprise.

As is logical, events of this sort cause annoyance to the working population and we deem it our duty to ask you to publish an explanation in this regard.

The drying tobacco which was the subject of this report was harvested on the 4th and 5th of this month, coming to a total of 379 poles. At the time the tobacco was harvested, it had already been damaged, since the intensive rainfall in the last days of April affected these plantings, because the soil is not provided with proper drainage.

In cutting the tobacco under discussion it was left in the drying areas, since this is usually done in cutting tobacco on the stem. It must stay 2 or 3 days in drying areas exposed to weather. During the very early and later morning hours on Sunday it rained steadily in the zone and one of the drying racks collapsed, in addition to the fact that all of the poles harvested were soaked. In this case, placing the tobacco under cover in such condition was not the thing to do. Instead it was necessary to raise the collapsed rack, to arrange the tobacco which had got wet, and to increase the space between poles to facilitate ventilation, and to place it in covered premises after it was aired sufficiently.

This procedure was followed, although not as promptly as it should have been, leading to still more damage than that already suffered by the tobacco.

As to the statement made to the effect that the tobacco is totally lost, this is inconsistent with the reality, because the truth is that 33 poles of tobacco had serious damage and 296 lesser damage.

The fact that we are offering this explanation does not mean that we are trying to justify ourselves, but on the contrary we propose to discuss the matter with all the leading personnel, technicians and workers at the enterprise, with a view to ensuring their help in the work currently being done in order to correct shortcomings in our activities. In a revolutionary spirit,

The Enterprise Management

#### Resolution on Private Contractors, Employees

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 29 May 79 p 2

[Joint Resolution No 4-79 of the State Committees on Finance and Labor and Social Security Pertaining to Persons Engaging in Labor Activities on Their Own Account]

[Text] Whereas: Decree Law No 14 of July 1978 regulating the exercise of labor activities on one's own account authorizes the minister-presidents of the State Committees on Finance and Labor and Social Security to issue provisions as are necessary for the better interpretation and fulfillment of the provisions of that Decree Law; and

Whereas: It becomes necessary to provide for the enrollment in the Taxpayers Register of those persons engaging in labor activities on their own account, as well as to regulate the activities authorized and the rates to be paid by those engaging therein, and with a view to avoiding distortion of the purposes of labor activity on one's own account and damage by such activities to the principles and basic interests of our socialist society;

Therefore: In the exercise of the authority invested in us:

We hereby decree:

First: That those persons providing services or creating products on their own account, who meet the requirements and conditions established in Decree Law No 14 dated 2 July 1978, shall see to their formal inclusion in the Taxpayers Registry with the income department of the finance office with the pertinent municipal people's government body based on their domicile. This registration must be effected within the period between 1 December and 31 December of each year, based on presentation of the documents specified in paragraph 11 of this Resolution.



Second: That the exercise of the following labor activities on one's own account is authorized on a national basis and that these fixed monthly quotas are established, including solely the payment of this tax to be paid to the state budget by those engaging in these activities and earning a gross income of less than 250 pesos per month.

Code	Activity	Fee
01	Musical instrument tuners and repairmen	15.00
02	Water carriers	15.00
03	Masons and others who work with construction materials, ceramics and glass	15.00
04	Scissors grinders	8.00
05	Mule drivers	10.00
06	Craftsmen working with seeds, shells, wood, paper, cardboard and fibers, vegetable and waste materials	15.00
07	Pork roasters	25.00
08	Barbers, hairdressers and beauty institute technicians	20.00
09	Boatmen	10.00
10	Ox and cart drivers	10.00
11	Carpenters and other workers in wood	15.00
12	Pushcart operators	10.00
13	Draymen	25.00
14	Locksmiths	8.00
15	Vehicle drivers	25.00
16	Tinkers	50.00
17	Drivers for hire	60.00
18	Decorative craftsmen	10.00
19	Cartographers, draftsmen and designers	20.00
20	Pruners	5.00
21	Charcoal processors	8.00
22	Aquarium makers	15.00
23	Photographers	30.00
24	Metal casters	8.00
25	Blacksmiths	8.00
26	Tinsmiths	8.00
27	Gardeners	10.00
28	Launderers	10.00
29	Woodcutters	5.00
30	Shoe shiners	10.00
31	Manicurists	20.00
32	Typists	10.00
33	Dressmakers and tailors	20.00
34	Millers	5.00
35	Clowns and magicians	20.00
36	Fish breeders	50.00
37	Workers in plastics	8.00
38	Plumbers	8.00
39	Well diggers	15.00

40	Watchmakers	15.00
41	Welders	8.00
42	Upholsterers, painters and lacquerers	20.00
43	Mechanical, electrical and electronics technicians and workers	25.00
44	Translators	20.00
45	Shoemakers and repairers using waste materials	15.00

Also, doctors and dentists who engaged in these activities on their own account prior to the time of the revolution and who have continued to do so without interruption are also authorized to engage in labor activity on their own account, being obligated to pay the monthly fee of 80 pesos as a tax on these activities, with a code category for 46 for doctors and 47 for dentists. Similar activities authorized for chiropodists who engaged in this activity on their own account prior to the triumph of the revolution, with the obligation to pay a monthly fee of 30 pesos, and a code assignment of 48.

Those not specifically authorized to do so by this Resolution are expressly prohibited from engaging in labor activities on their own account.

Third: That those who earn a gross monthly income of more than 250 pesos per month from the exercise of any of the authorized labor activities on their own account will pay the corresponding tax each month in accordance with the following rules:

1. For the first 250 pesos, the sum equal to that established as a fixed quota for the labor activity in which they engage.
2. For that portion between 250 and 300 pesos--10 percent.
3. For that portion between 300 and 400 pesos--20 percent.
4. " " " " 400 and 500 " --30 percent.
5. " " " " 500 " 600 " --40 percent.
6. " " " " 600 " 700 " --50 percent.
7. " " " exceeding 700.....75 percent.

Fourth: The taxpayers to whom the preceding paragraph refers must submit to the income department of the finance office of the municipal people's government body, in the first 10 days of any month following one in which they earned income in excess of 250 pesos, a sworn statement showing the gross income earned in the month in question, specifying the sources of that income, as well as the corresponding fee or tax sum to be paid in accordance with the provisions of the abovementioned preceding paragraph.

Fifth: That without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph four, the income departments of the finance offices of the municipal people's government bodies are authorized to demand of all taxpayers, at any time of the year, a sworn statement showing the income earned during the period they deem of interest.

Sixth: That the income departments of the finance offices of the municipal people's government bodies will issue to individuals rendering services or creating products on their own account and enrolled on the Taxpayers Register a document showing that registry, in accordance with the model established for the purpose by the State Finance Committee. That document will be untransferrable and must be exhibited to authorities or officials so demanding at any time.

Seventh: That those required to pay this tax will do so at the banking office corresponding to the municipality in which they are registered in the first 10 days of the month following that for which the payment is due, whether they pay solely the fixed monthly quota or make payment in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of this Resolution.

Eighth: When in a given month, a state enterprise, budget financed unit or political or social organization pays a self-employed worker for products manufactured or services rendered by him, any amount which added to the other income earned in that month by the worker on his own account exceeds 250 pesos, without prejudice to the worker's direct payment of the quantity corresponding to the first 250 pesos to the banking office, the tax scale established in paragraph three of this Resolution will apply to said excess sum. The amount of the tax thus established will be deducted from the payment to be made, and the sum deducted will be paid into the state budget through the banking office handling the account.

Ninth: That for the purposes established in the preceding paragraph, the income departments of the finance offices of the municipal people's government bodies will provide self-employed workers enrolled in the Taxpayers Registry and rendering services to state enterprises, budget financed units or political and social organizations and those who in accordance with the provisions of Decree Law No 14 of 1978 are obliged to sell their products to these bodies or institutions with an income control card drafted in accordance with the model and instructions established by the State Finance Committee. The state enterprises, budget financed units and political or social organizations will record the payments made to the self-employed workers who present them, as well as the sums deducted from them for tax purposes, on these cards.

In the case a card is lost, the self-employed worker must apply for a duplicate, which will not be delivered until the first working day of the month following that during which he submitted a request for a duplicate, and therefore he will not be able to sell goods or render services to state enterprises, budget financed units or political and social organizations until he has obtained such a duplicate.

Tenth: That the state enterprises, budget financed units and political and social organizations will not be allowed to purchase products or use the services of self-employed workers if they are not enrolled in the Taxpayers Registry, are not up to date in payment of the tax imposed upon the exercise

of labor activity on one's own account, or fail to present the income control card mentioned in the preceding paragraph for the purpose of the pertinent annotations.

Eleventh: That the requirements which must be met by those desiring to be enrolled in the Taxpayers Registry in order to be able to engage in one of the authorized labor activities on one's own account are the following:

- a. The applicant must be at least 17 years of age.
- b. The labor activities must be pursued alone or with unpaid family assistance, and thus without using paid personnel.
- c. The doctors, dentists and chiropodists must present degrees, diplomas or certificates.
- d. The applicant must be affiliated with a labor center, retired because of age, a housewife or unaffiliated with a labor center as a result of having been officially declared a worker with diminished capability or for reasons independent of his will.

Those affiliated with a labor center will prove that status by means of a document issued by the administration at the labor center which should show family and given names, number of the labor file, post held, and a report on the applicant's conduct, industry and discipline.

Those pensioned because of old age will prove that status by presenting the checkbook for collecting pension payments.

Those without affiliation with a labor center, either because they have been officially declared workers with diminished labor capacity or for other reasons beyond their control will prove that status by means of a certificate which the labor office of the municipal people's government body must issue, and housewives will show a document issued by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution.

e. Doctors, dentists and chiropodists will present a document showing specific authorization to engage in these labor activities, which will be issued by the Ministry of Public Health. Drivers for hire will show the authorization or permit issued by the Ministry of Transportation.

f. The identity card must be presented, or failing that, proof of identity paper numbers.

g. The sum of 10 pesos must be paid for the right of enrollment in the Taxpayers Registry, which will be paid into the state budget through the corresponding banking office in accordance with paragraph 84004 entitled "Taxes on Self-Employed Workers."



h. A sworn statement that the applicant has never been registered as a self-employed worker previously will be required, or if he has been, he must submit documents to prove that he is up to date in the payment of taxes on the activities in which he has engaged on his own account or has signed a payment agreement and is up to date in keeping that agreement.

i. Those applying for registration as drivers for hire, in addition to the document to which paragraph e. refers, will submit a driver's license and the proper license for the vehicle they will use in the exercise of this labor activity.

Twelfth: That the income departments of the finance offices of the municipal people's authority bodies may ask the interested parties or any state offices for documents and data they deem pertinent in order to justify approval or refusal of applications for enrollment in the Taxpayers Registry for any applicant, as well as to justify removal from that registry for violations of the provisions of Decree Law No 14 of 1978, its supplementary provisions, and other legal provisions applicable in the matter.

Thirteenth: That removal from the Taxpayers Registry will be effected in the following cases:

a. When the self-employed worker has died.

b. When the self-employed worker affiliated with the labor center retires due to total incapacity.

c. When the worker suffers from diminished labor capacity, if this hinders the completion of the labor activity for which he is registered.

d. When self-employed workers without affiliation with a labor center for reasons beyond their control or because they have been declared to have diminished labor capacity refuse to accept employment suited to their capabilities with state bodies, enterprises or units, or if their conduct shows that they are not seeking employment which would give them a labor link with a labor center.

e. When the corresponding body cancels the authorization to which paragraph d. of section eleven refers. When such cancellation is effected, the body making that decision must inform, for its own purposes, the income department of the finance office of the corresponding municipal people's government body within the ensuing 5 days.

f. At the request of the taxpayer, provided he is up to date in the payment of the tax imposed on his labor activity on his own account.

g. When the other obligations established by Decree Law No 14 of 1978, its supplementary provisions and other legal provisions applicable in the matter have been fulfilled.



Fourteenth: That the payment receipts to which Article 15 of Decree Law No 14 of 1978 refers will not be required when the total for the service rendered is less than the sum of 10 pesos.

Fifteenth: That enrollment in the Taxpayers Registry of self-employed workers will be effective for the whole of the natural year for which it is approved.

Sixteenth: That the bodies of the central state administration and the local people's government bodies must inform the State Finance Committee in October of every year of their requests for the amendment of paragraphs two and three of this Resolution.

Seventeenth: That in the cases in which citizens liable for the tax imposed on the exercise of labor activities on one's own account pay that tax after the period established for the purpose has elapsed, without having paid the fine of five percent of the tax imposed for delay, provided that delay has been no more than 3 months or 10 percent if the delay is more than 3 months but less than 6, the income department of the finance office of the corresponding municipal people's government body will require the fine due of the taxpayer, on pain of the loss of the right to engage in that activity due to violation of the provisions of Decree Law No 14 of 1978.

Eighteenth: That the finance directors of the municipal people's government bodies, at the request of the interested parties, may temporarily suspend enrollment in the Taxpayers Registry and therefore the obligation to pay the pertinent tax for those who, having been mobilized by the Revolutionary Armed Forces, go abroad on internationalist missions, are mobilized on a permanent basis for the harvest or any farm activity or are hospitalized for more than 30 days. In all such cases, this temporary suspension will be effective for complete months and never for longer than the self-employed worker has been prevented from engaging in his labor activities for the reasons listed above.

Nineteenth: That the resolutions which must be promulgated in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution will be drafted by the income departments of the finance offices of the municipal people's government bodies and submitted to the prescribed office for promulgation by the director.

Interested parties may file appeals to the finance directors of the corresponding provincial people's government bodies against these resolutions by the municipal finance directors within 30 days of being notified.

The resolution on the appeal handed down by the finance director of the provincial people's government body will settle the matter for administrative action.

Twentieth: That the president of the executive committee of the provincial people's government body is authorized to prohibit the exercise of certain labor activities on one's own account in the municipalities within his jurisdiction, including this one, if this serves the interests of the community. To this end he will promulgate a resolution.

Twenty-first: That all enrollments of those engaging in labor activities on their own account effected to date in the taxpayers registries are cancelled.

Twenty-second: That the first vice president of the State Finance Committee is authorized to issue the instructions necessary in the income sector for the better implementation of the provisions of this Resolution.

Twenty-third: That the first vice president of the State Labor and Social Security Committee is equally authorized to issue such instructions as are necessary in the labor sector for the better implementation of the provisions of this Resolution.

Twenty-fourth: That the provisions of paragraph one of this Resolution notwithstanding, a period is established for enrollment for the year 1979 beginning on 1 June and ending on the 30th of the same month.

Twenty-fifth: That this Resolution shall be made known to the executive committee of the council of ministers, the bodies of the central state administration, and the provincial people's government bodies, which will in turn inform the municipal people's government bodies, and the special municipal people's government body on the Isle of Pines. This Resolution will be published in the GACETA OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA and the original copies will be filed with the legal advisory office of the State Finance Committee and the labor legislation office of the State Labor and Social Security Committee.

Issued in the city of Havana, 28 April 1979

Jose Acosta Santana, Minister President, State Committee for Finance  
Juan Bringuier Pita, President, State Committee for Labor and Social Security

(Transcribed by the Documentation and Information Center of the State Committee for Finance)

#### State Sector Gasoline Coupons Devalued

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 18 May 79 p 3

[Text] As was reported earlier, technological difficulties have been encountered at the Nico Lopez Refinery, the main plant producing gasoline and liquified petroleum gas in the country. This, linked with the excessive increases in gasoline consumption in the state sector in the first 4 months

of the year have made it necessary to implement immediate economy measures in the state bodies with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the normal consumption of gasoline by the population and the basic production and service activities for the people.

To this end, the pertinent bodies have decided that from midnight on 17 May through 30 June inclusive, the coupons marked "exclusive for state vehicles" for special and regular gasoline and the coupons bearing the inscription on their upper portion "authorized private vehicle," which are those provided to technicians and officials owning private vehicles and employed by state bodies and mass organizations, will be devalued by 50 percent of their nominal value.

In other words, on purchasing gasoline at any service station, a state or private vehicle being used by state bodies and mass organizations on the basis of the coupons mentioned above, coupons for double the value of the quantity of gasoline provided will have to be presented. For example, if 1 gallon of gasoline is put in the vehicle, two 1-gallon coupons will have to be surrendered. If 2 gallons are provided, four 1-gallon coupons will have to be surrendered, and if 5 gallons are provided, coupons equivalent to 10 gallons will have to be surrendered, and so on.

This measure will not apply to the coupons inscribed "for private vehicles" nor the coupons used for the ANCHAR [National Revolutionary Taxi Drivers Association], the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], or Fleet Operators, such that these coupons will retain their current nominal value. In other words, to purchase 1 gallon of gasoline, one 1-gallon coupon will be surrendered, if 5 gallons are provided, coupons for 5 gallons will be surrendered, etc.

Beginning on 1 July, all coupons will be distributed on the basis of the adjusted allocations for the state bodies, on the basis of their nominal value.

The bodies of the central state administration and the people's government bodies will see to it that the basic production and service activities are not affected.

These measures for saving fuel must constitute a systematic task of the state administration implemented on all leadership levels, with the support and active and enthusiastic participation of all the workers.

#### Wasteful Practices Affect Tractor Use

Pinar del Río GUERRILLERO in Spanish 22 May 79 p 4

[Article by Arturo Bulnes: "How 80 Tractors Were Requested, When in Fact There Was a Surplus of 20"]

[Text] How much farm machinery has been imported by this country since the triumph of the revolution?

Unnumerable machines.

Has this vast quantity of equipment of all kinds we have bought over these 20 years truly produced what it should have?

No.

The reasons are numerous: underutilization, improper use, mistreatment, neglect, negligence, waste, cannibalism, lack of care and maintenance, poor operation, etc.

Let us refer to the assessment report on agriculture in Pinar del Rio for the first quarter of this year, which says the following.

An analysis of the present machine equipment fleet shows that it was only 55.4 percent utilized, with the following distribution:

For farm activity, 25.3 percent.

For transportation activities, 20.8 percent.

For services supplied, 9.1 percent.

For services to the private sector, 0.2 percent.

As can be seen, more than 50 percent of the work time during which farm machinery was used was for nonagricultural activities. Thus for each tractor used in farm labor, 1.2 tractors were used in transportation activities and services provided.

Following this path, how can we advance? It is obvious that on the contrary we are regressing, for the machinery is not doing the work for which it was purchased and therefore it is unproductive in the task specifically assigned to it.

However, even given this picture, there are those who are asking for more, when they do not know how to use what they have or are using it badly.

It Is Not Always Thus

There is a farm machinery recovery movement which has already begun to yield results in some enterprises. It appears that it was in the citrus sector that awareness in this connection began to develop.

At the Enrique Troncoso enterprise in Pinar del Rio, recovery work has been done with formidable results. The enterprise and the trade union, working together, have persuaded the workers that it is necessary to limit breakdowns



due to negligence and improper operation. An extraordinary reduction in damage has been achieved and now the equipment is producing more because it is better maintained.

The retraining of the operators was undertaken and this has led to better use of the equipment and better handling of them.

Along this path an economic advance is being achieved, not only in saving on replacement parts, the equipment as such, but also in increased productivity with more and better use of the tools.

#### At the Sandino Enterprise

In the month of January, the Sandino citrus growing enterprise in the municipality of the same name asked the provincial office for 80 tractors to implement its production plans. Today, at that same enterprise, although the new equipment has not been received, there are 20 surplus tractors standing idle or in the process of repair and maintenance.

A miracle?

No. Rationalization.

How is this?

In March a campaign to analyze the use of machinery at the farm began. A commission was appointed for the purpose, made up of the chiefs of the machine, irrigation and personnel sections at the enterprise.

The organizational structure for the machine sector in the district was changed, eliminating the platoon leaders, each of whom had a tractor for his exclusive use, which was obviously not used in production. In each district a single head of the machine sector was appointed and a single platoon leader. By this means, 15 tractors were recovered for production.

The so-called field mechanics were eliminated, for in practice they did not function because they had no tools with which to work, but they did in many cases use their tractors to move about. The mechanics were concentrated in the district workshop and a counterpart was equipped to resolve future problems which may occur while the teams are working. Thus efficiency and rationalization of the personnel in the workshop, better utilization of the labor day and other economic benefits were achieved.

The tractors engaging in service activities were also included in the rationalization. The head of the irrigation sector had a tractor for his own use. It was taken from him. Carts were substituted for the tractor which distributed fertilizer to the fields. There was a tractor at each school used for taking water to the students when they were working in the



fields. Now there is one for several schools and a purposeful campaign using education and other factors is being pursued so that eventually each student will carry his own water.

Additionally, the teams were not always putting in a labor day consistent with their productive capacity. The work schedule was left on a flexible basis. Coordination was effected on the basis of a policy of movement of the teams at a given time to a given place and other steps were taken, the results of which have been positive in all ways.

The results?

Now no one uses a tractor exclusively for transportation any longer.

Each piece of equipment is put to its specific productive use.

The productivity and maintenance of the machinery has improved.

The economy of the enterprise was spared the burden of purchasing new equipment. Instead, it now has the reserve fleet it never had before.

Irrigation

In the irrigation sector the situation was similar to that in the machine sector. More equipment was requisitioned while what there was was not being properly used.

A campaign was pursued with the same purposes as in the machine sector. The results are that in January of this year, 34 pieces of equipment were irrigating 985.8 caballerias at the enterprise. By the end of April 1,543.5 caballerias were being irrigated with 54 pieces of equipment. The additional 20 were not new to the enterprise, but were machines which had been under-utilized or used for other purposes.

The shocking aspect of the case is that 15 more machines were requisitioned in January, when there were 20 on hand producing practically nothing.

With the increase in irrigated area, the pipes used for this purpose now reach places where there simply was no irrigation, such that this land now enjoys the benefits of water, increasing the area under irrigation.

Currently work is being done to eliminate irrigation by pipes insofar as possible, and as better use is made of irrigation resources this will be achieved.

In January irrigation equipment averaged 7.4 hours and was operated poorly. Now it is being used 16 hours. The difference needs no comment.

But the matter does not stop here. Much more has been recovered in the irrigation sector, for example, 2,500 aluminum pipes totaling 20 kilometers in length, the value of which was being practically thrown away. These pipes, some of which were lying in the fields, flattened by tractors or lost among the plantings, are now being repaired with aluminum (which it was said could not be done), recovered and returned to production, effecting a considerable economy, which properly speaking is no saving, for in the final analysis they should not have been wasted or broken.

With the sprinklers the same thing has happened. Work is now being done to recover 3,000 of them and a large number have already been repaired.

#### Summary

It is true that there are difficulties with replacement parts, with tools, which the blockade in many cases makes it impossible for us to get for certain uses, and that there are difficulties of various sorts conspiring against the proper use of machinery.

But it is also true that there has been poor use of what we have, there has been waste, improper operation of equipment, negligence and tolerance, for example when each platoon leader had a tractor, and a thousand other things for which there is a solution which must be found. No nation's economy can survive such a flood of underutilization and waste.

The cost of farm equipment is high, and has gone up further recently. A tractor has unlimited uses if cared for properly, operated properly, given proper maintenance and used for the purposes for which it was built. There are tractors in this country which are more than 20 years old and are still operating, and are of the worst quality we bought during the revolution.

Neither in Sandino nor in Troncoso have miracles been worked or anything new invented. What they have done is as old as man. They have simply organized, something which is not done everywhere, they have rationalized, which is feasible everywhere.

The example has been provided and the results are obvious. To pursue this path is what is required and it is moreover urgent and necessary.

If tools could talk, how they would complain of the treatment they are given in some places!

They are talking now and they are doing so in the language of economics. It is that language to which we must listen.

## Electronic Industry Progress Noted

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 1 Jun 79 p 22

[Text] Two good examples of the effort being made in our country not only to develop the vanguard industry, electronics, but also to convert its products into exportable goods can be seen at the exhibit of the CID 300 Processor and the CID 702 Alphanumerical Video Terminal at the 1979 Leipzig Spring Fair.

In answer to a question about the technical characteristics of these two items of equipment, Jose Valladares, director of the Central Digital Research Institute of the INSAC [Automated Systems and Computer Technology Institute], said that they represent the accumulated experience of about 10 years in the computer field. It is a third generation machine and was designed in collaboration with the USSR. It is now a part of the unified computer machines system used by the socialist countries. Both its coupling with peripheral equipment and the supply of its work programs are integrated with those of other equipment in the socialist countries.

In connection with the CID 702 Alphanumerical Video Terminal, Valladares said that this is a purely Cuban design.

Both equipment items passed international tests or joint tests with the socialist countries satisfactorily. Previously, and in accordance with the current CEMA methodology, both machine models passed national and factory tests in Cuba with equally satisfactory results.

Jose Frijome, director of ATM and Sales at the INSAC, said that the CID 300 can be used to resolve problems in economic management, in the field of education, in control systems for technological and industrial processes and the solution of scientific calculation problems. The CID 702 has a set of characters made up of 64 different ASCII code symbols, and its screen can display 20 categories with 72 characters each.

Both equipment models have attracted the attention of the visitors to the Cuban exhibit.

## Swindler Sold Houses Illegally

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] National Revolutionary Police personnel have arrested citizen Clara Elena Guanche Valdez, who has for some time allegedly been engaging in fraud through the illegal sale of homes.

Any person who has had dealings with her should communicate with the provincial police investigation unit located at Monserrate and Empedrado, Havana, between 0800 hours and 1700 hours, to file charges.

## Higher Institute of Sugar Technology

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Luis Hernandez Serrano: "Eminent Establishment of Higher Institute of Sugar Technology"]

[Text] "Steps are now being taken to establish a Higher Institute of Sugar Technology (ISTA) to function in the city of Havana in the 5-year period between 1981 and 1985. Strictly speaking, it will be exclusively a sugar university."

The preceding was announced by Luis de Cardenas Cabrera, vice minister of the MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry], in his opening address to the sixth national seminar for advancement and information given for directors of sugar industry enterprises. The seminar, at the national training center of that body in this capital city, will last for 3 weeks.

Luis de Cardenas explained that the institute will offer six courses for agronomical engineers, technologists, and technician-mechanics (who are currently studying at various universities) in the fields of heat energy, industrial processing of bagasse, fermentation and animal nutrition, which are new specialties.

He said that the possibility of study in these special fields by the present directors of sugar enterprises in guided courses is currently being discussed.

The 1981-85 five-year plan and the strategy for development up to the year 2000 are two of the most important subjects about which the directors of sugar mills and support enterprises under the jurisdiction of the MINAZ will be instructed at this seminar.

The agenda also includes the automated system for sugar industry management, current energy problems, maintenance at the sugar mills, the Economic Management and Planning System, the future plan for sugar exports, and the current and future situation of the industry in terms of human resources.

Also, there will be lectures about the importance of the supply policy and the role of the enterprise directors, arbitration and its pertinence under socialism, transportation, wage legislation, the scientific organization of labor, planning and finance in the socialist enterprise, the investment process and economic collaboration.

Particular concern will be devoted to an analysis of sugar quality, the goals and tasks of the National Sugar Training Center (CNCA), and the current world market.

The goal of the seminars, which have been held since 1972, first for sugar mill administrators and now for the directors of sugar enterprises, is to broaden their knowledge about the Economic Management and Planning System and to provide them with the information needed for the exercise of their functions.

#### Robbers Seek Consumer Goods

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 10 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Lazaro Bravo: "Fifteen Year Sentence Confirmed for Authors of Several Thefts"]

[Text] Felix Fernandez Ramos filed an appeal to the people's supreme court against the sentence of 15 years imprisonment imposed by the penal chamber of the Mantanzas people's provincial court for the crime of armed robbery.

The provincial court, at the time of passing sentence, took into account the history of Felix Fernandez Ramos, who went to the La Majagua farm in Amarillas on 15 June 1978 in the company of Isaias Valderrama Rodriguez who was also sentenced, knowing that the resident there had died that same day and that the body had been taken to the funeral home of the settlement.

From that home they took tobacco, soap, a shotgun and a revolver.

On 2 August of last year, they went to the Dominico Farm in Calimete, where the warehouse of the Jesus Rabi Sugar Enterprise is located, and after prying loose a fiber cement panel in the roof, they stole mosquito nets, pillow cases, quilts, files, rope, poles, cans of beef stew, and several pounds of rice and sugar.

In a preceding case, File No 55 for 1975, Felix Fernandez had been sentenced to 4 months in prison for criminal theft. But he was also sentenced on 9 October 1976 by the military court of the Youth Labor Army to 1 year and 4 months in prison for desertion, and in addition, the old regional court in Colon sentenced him to 60 days in February of 1978 for robbery.

The supreme court ruled that since this was a case of theft using force committed in an occupied home and a warehouse, thus constituting a continuous crime, and deeming the repetition of criminal acts to be an aggravating circumstance, rejected the appeal submitted by Fernandez Ramos.



## Deficiencies in Restaurant Service

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 7 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Angel Acosta: "Deficiencies in Services Set Forth at Eighth Plenum of Party Central Committee Analyzed"]

[Text] "The workers movement and the trade union should see to the better defense of the workers and cease passive toleration of violations by the administration," Rena Lara Moreno, secretary general of the National Union of the Trade and Restaurant Workers said at a meeting called by the national committee of that union to analyze and correct the reasons underlying the problems in the service sector, mainly in the city of Havana, set forth at the Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

As he began speaking, Lara urged a resolute confrontation of the problems facing us, and announced that these meetings will be held throughout the country.

He also read a document which will be discussed by all the trade union sections and which deals with tipping, a vice which has spread in particular in the people's networks.

"We will eliminate tipping," Lara said, "because it brings with it favoritism, socializing, violation of waiting lines and the denegration of man."

On the subject of the network, Lara recalled that the trade union had planned the interlinking of the entire gastronomic network in the country. However, when the time came to implement this in practice, obstacles and hindrances were created by some administrations. "On the one hand they said yes, while on the other they said that this interlinking interfered with high quality services," Lara said.

Concerning the preceding, the trade union leader said that these arguments do not reflect the truth, since the interlinkings make service more flexible. "It is not the same thing for people to wait an hour in a line as it is to wait 10 minutes," he explained.

Lara said that the trade union would make decisions concerning the interlinking and that it is planned to extend this to the butchers and supermarket branches.

In taking up the subject of violations, he said that "Our trade union cadres must outdo themselves and learn the labor laws in order to defend their workers. Even our trade union cadres themselves are suffering from the consequences of these violations, but nothing is done."

Lara argued that those in some enterprises legislate for themselves what has already been legislated and approved, and the worst thing, he went on to say, is that these things and many others are passively tolerated by the trade unions.

He said that "The workers in our units know who is stealing from them, who is mistreating the people, and often the manager himself is involved in these problems. This must be eliminated!"

#### Poor Railroad Service Decried

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 7 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Rogelio Vallori: "Criticism of Service on Trains Continues"]

[Text] The national commission for the analysis of railroad services will undertake a campaign shortly to improve the quality of service offered on trains and the delays in their departure.

To this end, the commission will propose the replacement of workers as well as leading personnel in those cases where this is necessary.

The work program of the commission includes establishing the reasons for the delayed departures of trains, supplies carried on board, absenteeism, revision of the personnel and schedule plans of the Services on Board Enterprise, as well as the quality of service provided the passengers.

The commission, which has already begun the required investigations, will shortly propose solutions for this branch of transportation.

Moreover, some results have already been achieved, such as the supply of uniforms to all on-board service personnel and remodeling of the railroad employees hostel in Santa Clara.

The commission has announced, furthermore, that since the meeting held by the workers for analysis last June, absenteeism has decreased, being reduced by the end of the half-year to 3.5 percent.

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## DANGEROUS COMPROMISE SEEN IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RULES

Lima OIGA in Spanish 16-23 Jul 79 pp 9, 15

[Article by Guillermo Hoyos Oseres]

[Text] The subject which has been most discussed and most argued over in the Constituent Assembly has been the procedure for the election of the president. The long struggle ended up by drifting from the sphere of a genuine constitutional debate to that of party interests.

The leaders of APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], sure of having at least 1/3 of the votes, worked hard to insure that the Constitution should not set a percent higher than 33 1/3 as the minimum necessary for someone to be elected to the presidency of the Republic. The PPC [Popular Christian Party] leaders, who at the beginning appeared resolved not to agree to an election except by absolute majority, finally agreed to seek a compromise solution, provided that it would raise the proportion of votes required for the success of a candidate high enough so that it would diminish the possibility of a party with a plurality gaining power.

Both sides had verified the impossibility of coming to an understanding with the groups of the left who overcame their anarchical internal contradictions only to attempt absurd forms of blackmail against the "bourgeois" parties. If the latter did not come to an agreement the new constitution would be unfinished in the very important Chapter on Executive Power and would be at the mercy of any interpretation of the incomplete text which the government might make in formulating the electoral law. They decided for this reason to negotiate amongst themselves in depth, that is, the two sides argued obstinately in a sort of "tug of war"--according to the statement of a prominent member of the assembly--until they arrived at the point where each one recognized as impossible the achievement of anything more toward his aspirations.

As is known, the deal consisted on the one hand of constitutionally authorizing the election of the President of the Republic by an absolute majority in two stages and on the other hand of exempting from this regulation the next elections, in which the minimum requirement for the success of a presidential candidate is that he should have received 36 percent of the votes

cast. The formula implies tacit acknowledgement that this voting system is better than that of a simple majority with a secondary election by the congress, and that this system will not decide the next elections simply on the basis of party affiliation.

It is a pity that this should have occurred in something that interests all Peruvians so much. But the major blame for the partial politicization of the constitutional debate does not lie with the parties but with the government. When the government, compelled by the deep socioeconomic crisis into which the "Peruvian Revolution" has plunged the country finally resigned itself to restoring to the country its sovereign rights, it worked out the longest route for the transfer in order to hold on to power as long as possible.

The management of the second phase should have followed in 1977 the example of prudence and good sense of the Junta presided by don David Samanez in 1931 and should have endeavored to arrange for the election of the President of the Republic and of a congress, which in addition to its own legislative functions would receive from the popular vote the power to draw up a constitution. It could have been carried out by the middle or at latest by the end of 1978. Once the legally elected powers were installed the national representatives would have undertaken the drafting of the new constitution in the auspicious atmosphere of a government of law, with complete freedom of the press, without any concern about time, without difficult relations with a de facto government, electoral considerations or demagogic pressures.

It was inevitable that these factors should weigh on an assembly which had to function parallel to a dictatorship, at a stage immediately prior to the calling of a general election. These factors are almost completely responsible for whatever is undesirable and objectionable in the new Constitution. I wish to make clear that as a whole and with regard to those portions of it with which I am familiar, results of the work done by the Constitutional Assembly appear to me to be positive. The Constitution of 1979 is going to modernize the structure of the state with useful and effective innovations. Democracy will be strengthened and human rights and public freedom protected to the greatest possible degree. But the Constitution has defects and excesses: rhetoric which is not pertinent, an abundance of regulations, repetition of the obvious, numerous concessions to a sometimes puerile demagoguery. The Constitution has 307 articles, some long, and a large number of transitory provisions. Compare its size and its wordiness with--for example--the conciseness of the French constitution whose clauses, expressed in precise terms, without a meaningless word, come to only 89 and three transitory provisions.

The most outstanding and extreme case of politicization in the constitution-making task is that to which I referred in previous paragraphs. It has been said that the presidential election in two stages was a trick to keep APRA from power, because in the "balloting" the right and the extreme left would join to "gang up" on them. That is an incorrect supposition. The Red groups detest and attack other "bourgeois" parties as much as they do APRA.



Insurmountable obstacles, in the nature of principles, prevent any of the democratic political organizations from having alliances or pacts with the communists. In the Constituent Assembly the APRA and the PPC leaders have verified this beyond any doubt. In any case, if it were possible to "gang up" it would be more feasible in Congress than in popular elections because it is more difficult to maneuver tens of thousands of poorly disciplined voters with questionable and underhanded instructions than to maneuver in the halls of Congress.

For the rest, just as it would be extremely reprehensible to introduce into the Constitution an article for the exclusive purpose of harming a party, it is no less so to exclude from it a clause advantageous to the whole country only because it does not suit one party.

I recently stated at the illustrious School of Law, on the invitation of the dean and the Board of Directors of that meritorious institution, the powerful reasons which make the presidential election in two stages desirable. The new Constitution grants the President of the Republic all the powers that the Constitution of 1933 conferred upon him and in addition some new ones, the most the chief of state has ever legally had in Peru. For the first time in our constitutional history he will be able to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies if it has censured three of his Cabinets. The stability of his ministers has been reinforced. The Constitution grants him the right to enforce the law, the power to issue emergency decrees when the Chambers are recessed, to issue legislative decrees with the power of law when Congress temporarily delegates to him that important function, the power to adjust the protective tariffs and to forward messages to Congress at any time. The president "personifies the nation," he directs the government's general policy and Peru's foreign relations, he presides over the Council of National Defense, he is the supreme commander of the three branches of service, he organizes, distributes and governs the use of the Armed Forces and of the Police Force, he manages Public Finance and can order extraordinary economic and administrative measures on which he has the obligation of accounting to Congress.

It is unacceptable that someone who is going to exercise such broad power can be elected by only 1/3 or somewhat more of the national voters. How can he receive such great authority against the express wishes of a great popular majority? Those opposed to the "two stage election" claim that in it one does not vote for but also against someone. But this occurs in all elections, because when one votes for one candidate one is also voting against his opponent. Now, how can a citizen against whom 63, or 66, or 70 percent of his fellow citizens have voted "personify the nation"--as provided by the Constitution?

Dr Luis Alberto Sanchez has said repeatedly that the second stage "does not add anything." The truth is that it adds a great deal: a strong and prestigious government of unquestioned authority because it has been elected by the majority of the people; and in consequence there is a strong likelihood of a period of stability and tranquillity. Its adaptability to the



Latin American environment has just been demonstrated in Ecuador. Until recently the political horizon was gloomy and passions ran wild. Following the first stage one of the former presidential candidates was assassinated. There was general unrest and a new coup d'etat was spoken of daily. But scarcely had the candidate most strongly opposed and least acceptable to the de facto government, Jaime Roldos, been elected by an absolute majority, calm prevailed. Today the military junta is cooperating with the elected president and the nation has recovered its confidence in the future.

The opposite happens when the president is elected by Congress, which does not correct but exacerbates the disadvantages of the simple majority system. If Parliament, making an empty formula out of the requirement for a certain percentage of the votes, believes itself to be obligated to install as president the candidate with a plurality of votes even though 2/3 of the citizens have voted against him, the new government will be very fragile. That happened in Chile when the congress elected Salvador Allende, whose Marxist program had been supported by only 34 percent of the voters. The consequences were terrible. If, on the contrary, Parliament elects a candidate having received a smaller vote than the candidate with a plurality, its conduct will be completely in accordance with the law. But it is certain that those defeated will scream to high heaven. They will accuse the national representatives elected in the same elections of violating "the will of the people"; they will proclaim the election null and void and the president-elect to be the beneficiary of "antidemocratic conniving." In any case then, the presidential election by Congress gives rise to weak governments and deepens national divisions. That is what we will soon see in Bolivia.

Because the system is the worst and the most risky I consider the formula approved by the Constituent Assembly to be bad. To avert its dangers an agreement is essential between the democratic parties which includes a pledge to uphold and enforce the upholding of the victory of whoever is elected according to the constitution, as well as a formal promise to aid him in solving the great and burdensome problems which overwhelm our country.

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CSO: 3010

ARTICLE BY IMPRISONED SUTEP LEADER PUBLISHED

Lima EQUIS-X in Spanish 18-24, 25-31 Jul 79

[Article by Horacio Zeballos, secretary general of SUTEP: Part I]

[18-24 Jul 79, p 5]

[Text] The following is an article written in prison exclusively for EQUIS-X by Horacio Zeballos, secretary general of SUTEP [Single Union of Education Workers]. In it he expresses his views freely. Because of its length we have been obliged to divide it into two parts. It is to be concluded in our next issue.

The following is Part I:

Out of Respect for the Peruvian People Morales Should Support Us

Out of respect for the Peruvian people in this month of the fatherland, President Morales Bermudez has the public obligation of recognizing the justice of our demands and the significance of the SUTEP strike. In short, he has to acknowledge that we are in the right. If the president insists that we are "an insignificant political group" and that "there is no teachers' strike in Peru" he will have to answer to the public as to why tanks, armored cars, helicopters and troops were deployed on 4 June to take control of Lima and other important cities and why the controlled reactionary and government newspapers and magazines at the expense of the so-called "freedom of the press" and contrary to his statements in Cartagena and at his last meeting with President Videla--in which he spoke of a democratic way of life in Peru--have on the contrary erupted in a desperate campaign, costing many millions, of lies and threats against the 140,000 militant teachers and before 16 million Peruvians as these facts will show:

--"Teachers' Strike a Total Failure" (all newspapers)

--"All Schools Normal" (all newspapers)

--"Partial Teachers' Strike. Not of SUTEP." (Cricos of the PC [Communist Party] UNIDAD)

—"5 Year Minimum Sentence for Agitators" (all newspapers)

—"All Teachers Returned to Classes" (all newspapers)

—"There Is No Strike. There Is a Strike But It Is Not Political" (Juan Ramirez Lazo)

—"SUTEP Teachers Against Children" (Duran Flores, bishop of Callao)

—"We Are on the Side of the Teachers but Negotiations Will Continue When the Constitution Is Completed." (The Constituent Cell of APRA), and so forth.

Those who, in the name of the country's interest groups, compromise their writing vocation and confuse the noble orientational and educational function of journalism with petty and irresponsible slogans are the hangmen who today praise Morales and tomorrow will bury him. These are the same hack journalists spreading misinformation on our sociopolitical reality, who are capable of selling out even our very country.

#### In Peru the Press Speaks in Reverse:

The obscuring of information in Peru is ironic, ridiculous and incredible. One must understand that the newspapers, the radio and television use a reverse language. When they say: "Total Failure of the SUTEP," it is because they mean in Spanish: "Complete Success of the SUTEP Strike."

Realize how we have reached the extreme of dishonesty in social communication and have lost the right to be truthfully informed; we have only one path left open, to reaffirm ourselves in our class line and to make it clear that the reactionary and corporate press controlled by the great bourgeoisie and the former proprietors or the mercenary workers is historically incapable of leading the way toward solutions in favor of the great exploited sectors.

The press and its communication mechanisms constitute the spearhead of the ideological, political and repressive offensive of those who burden the common man with misery and poverty. The press reflects the class struggle of the people and although Minister of Education Guabloche Rodriguez says, "to teach class struggle is to teach wickedness," because the press is part of the historical phenomenon--the cement of the superstructure--it is in the service of those who control the economy and the government and falls substantially within the parameters of the so-called Educational Reform. The OCI [Central Information Office], an instrument for the regimentation of ideas, controls national and international communication from the top down in agreement with the reactionary conspiracy and the country's all-powerful four, who in place of information and culture give us rubbish.

#### The Walls Are the People's Blackboard and Blow for Blow:

The instructive SUTEP strike has given rise to "Graffiti" in the European style. It is a case of the walls becoming the people's blackboards, to the

point of obtaining from every thought a slogan and from every slogan a piercing cry which will open the road and penetrate the deafness of the exploiters; operation telephone, from mouth to mouth, the proclamations from loud speaker buses, signatures on bills and so forth, are the means of disseminating our just demands and are a flexible form of press which replies to the lying press of the right. Thus, for example, a colleague's lipstick and eyebrow pencil are used to give life to the strike and the just causes of the people on the privileged officials' blank walls. They will tell us that these are shameful acts and other nonsense. Let them talk. They have no moral right to tell us anything, those who have forgotten who the teachers were, who taught them to read, to obey, to divide a loaf of bread in equal parts. Those who like charlatans sell us poison instead of medicine, can ask nothing of us. The defense of our rights is the most sublime lesson which we can give the people to bring it out of its condition of servitude. Our struggle which, because it is just, is beautiful, has only been answered with repression all over the country. This is the case in 2,000 jailings, 3,000 replacements, 50 persons being placed on leave, heads of families and students arrested and tried, cruelty and massacre in Lima, Pucallpa, Piura, Puno, Tarapoto and in all the provinces of the country, pandering to disrespected officials and bureaucrats who pretend not to see but reward those who are the most repressive. This government which poses as "the best democracy in the world," has beat us, thrown vomit bombs, tear gas bombs, buckshot, bullets and mureatic acid at us as though it were a case of hunting down humans at the height of the age of beasts, but that does not intimidate us.

We do not cry. We have learned to scorn pain. Our struggle is the most prized expression of the Peruvian people because it is the most dignified response to the government's moral and material bankruptcy. We do not regret the blows we have received. We do not regret not having learned in time that "blows received must be returned." We are not trying to make threats, but it is certain that no injury lasts 100 years and there is no body which would endure it.

#### Hunger, Detonator of the People's Discontent:

We Peruvians have the right to live with dignity. We are not responsible for the economic crisis which the government imposes on the workers nor do we support this system of plundering imperialist domination and corrupt administration of the military leaders. To say as Guabloche says that "the solution of the strike is in the teachers' hands," and that "they should go back to work" is either an irresponsible negative reaction by those who act without regard to the consequences or it is contempt for the struggle of the Peruvian teachers and of their teaching profession. The solution we choose would be to reduce the salary of the military men, put them to work and let them live on a teacher's salary. Regardless of what the minister's intention may be, what we are interested in is the people with whom we have endured 10 years of promises, deceptions, demagoguery and frustrations loaded with cruelty and extortion on the part of the domestic and international entrepreneur groups which this military regime defends and represents.



[25-31 Jul 79 p 5]

[Text] This is the second and final portion of the article written in prison exclusively for EQUIS-X by Horacio Zeballos, secretary general of SUTEP.

The rash announcement "Salary Increases of 3,000 Soles"--never before granted in Peru's history--ushers in the most extraordinary economic package ever launched in the world's history, which weakens the economy, bringing with it coincidentally a direct provocation to labor unions such as SUTEP, which is in the middle of a fight. Because of monetary fund requirements, from May 1976 to May 1979 the cost of living rose 20 times and the "bullish" voices 20 times more, without anything happening, without anyone protesting, because this dying by the inch is called "Economic Reactivation" and it is necessary to have the country afloat for 1980.

In the midst of this entire inflationary explosion and deficit economy submerged in a recession and the country's uncontrollable debts SUTEP is fighting and confronting this brutal regime, a cruel enemy of the Peruvian teachers, as an equal. Because we are the sector which has suffered the most postponements, has been vilified and knocked about by the military dictatorship, we have had the compelling duty of pointing out that the government has wasted public funds and drained the national budget in disproportionately favoring certain unproductive and bureaucratized sectors--for example, the military parasites, the men of the higher ministerial hierarchy, their lavish works and so forth--in accordance with their general policy and within the framework of the imperialist development plans for continuing overexploitation and longer work days, deepening the national foreign debt which until June 1987 alone, was 11 billion dollars, making the rich richer and the great majority of the country poorer.

#### Dialogue With the Government: A Trap for Beatings and Imprisonments

History repeats itself, in some cases modified and enlarged, but what should not be repeated is the stupidity of the same errors. Last year, during the heroic course of the 81 days of struggle, on two occasions SUTEP has "dialogues" with the Minister of Education. In the first one we discussed six points, in the presence of our people, grounded on our class principles, everything having a basis and nothing without one. Our revolutionary honesty was the most striking feature of this direct discussion of the list of our demands; however, when it came time to sign the agreement the minister attempted to trick us by saying that we should call off the strike and that they would sign the agreement afterwards. We said we would be fools to do that. The discussion of the list of demands is an example of a battle we can wage as an active and mobilized force acting within the framework of legitimate and legal demands, protected by the social and collective rights of the constitution, the agreement of the ILO, the rights acquired through the Velasco Alvarado (1974) SUTEP-government agreement, the Morales Bermudez (1978) SUTEP-government agreement, the direct agreement between the Southern Workers Front and the government in 1972 in Arequipa in the presence of Guabloche, who at the time was director of higher education, specifically for teachers, and a long list of other agreements.



At the second 1978 "dialogue" between SUTEP and the unhappily remembered Minister of Education, Otto Elespuru, in his eagerness to cause our successful strike to fail and to smash it with all his measures of terror and repression, we were offered a 17-point settlement, unleashing various demagogic campaigns about the understanding spirit of the educational authorities and about the political intransigence with which we the leaders were reviled as "politicized," "destabilizers," "bad," and all the cliché adjectives which these gentlemen repeat by heart. We went to the "dialogue" and at the very moment for the signing of the agreement the minister told us that that meeting was for a dialogue and not for settlement. He asked if we did not understand that a dialogue was for conversing and said that we should withdraw our people from the ministry in order to be able to converse. All this was a pretext; the minister had not been authorized to reach even a minimum solution to the teacher problem. Moral of this comedy: the leaders of the Fight Committee were seized in the basement of the ministry and from that ambush--because it was an ambush--we were pursued by the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police], over all the floors of the ministry and around half of Lima. What a dialogue!

We then realized that there was to be no face-to-face dialogue for us. We persevered in the direct struggle by the union rank and file with greater success and demanded to deal directly (in the workers' language), no longer with the minister but with the President of the Republic himself. We had set our hopes on an immediate agreement but the objectives of the labor union called for greater persistency and greater confidence under its reliable motto "now or never."

The direct agreement was arrived at on 22 July and on 27 July. We signed the famous act which as teachers we will never regret. We did not fail to live up to it. Nothing weighs on our consciences. The record shows what kind of people they are. It is this experience which makes one handle with forceps whatever comes up. The record of SUTEP-government dealings is a mirror in which the people should contemplate this black lesson, one which we will no longer allow. It is now a matter of concrete solutions, not with documents but with deeds.

Direct dealing, or a "dialogue," as the military government has been calling it, is not the reconciliation of classes or the abandonment of principles. It is a discussion; it is the support and the achievement of the demands of the union members through the ideological and political independence of our labor organization. A "dialogue" is a situation in which the participants act, under conditions of equality, for the satisfaction of the people's needs and in respect for the democratic and social rights of the workers.

In 1974 when we were imprisoned in the Callao jail, we were summoned by President Velasco to a frank and honest dialogue between SUTEP and the government. On the other hand 1 year had elapsed since our imprisonment at SEPA when Velasco himself had said: "Nothing to do with the political schemers of the teaching profession, SUTEP or revolution," and so forth.

In 1971 as a consequence of the teachers' strike, betrayed in cowardly manner by the revisionists of the PC Unidad [Communist Party Unity] (similar to that of the traitorous leadership of the CGTP [General Confederation of Workers of Peru]) 300 of our leaders were shipped to the jungle, leading colleagues were deported and 700 mining colleagues from the southern areas were discharged. This was the reason for the indefinite strike of April 1972. On the fourth day of the strike (the 11th) the ministers of the Revolutionary Government, among them the highest director, Jose Guabloche Rodrigues, appeared. In my capacity as one of those in charge of the Southern Workers Front and as a delegate from SUTEP I expedited the agreement resolutions. Those deported were walking on Peruvian soil, the massive transfers were not put into effect, the miners were reinstated. All of this, not because my powerful Arequipa proclaims herself defender of the country but because the working class, the teachers, the students and the people understood that the masses' only tool of action at the present time is the strike and that the time had come to say "enough" even at the sacrifice of the teachers and with so much humiliation and delay. The unanimous support and strength of all the people's sectors showed that our struggle was just. I would like to point out that the gentlemen of the government never had any desire for an agreement, that it was the powerful mass of 100,000 demonstrators in possession of the doors of the prefecture that decisively extracted this agreement with their determination: death rather than failure.

The character of all these collective demands and agreements between the government and SUTEP has always been one of political manipulation, as it always has been and always will be in this world. I do not see how anyone in authority dares to speak of a nonpolitical strike, a nonpolitical dialogue. Do they want a zoological strike, a chemical strike? Where does the labor union aspect end and the political begin? Alladin, with his magic lamp, will pay dearly for his reactionary ignorance. The teachers are not a herd. They are beginning to understand the independent class role which is theirs. To defend one's bread is to defend one's ideas, it is to defend one's dignity.

Perhaps the government has consented to a dialogue in order to prevent strikes. No. Its policy has been to get us into a fight in order to repress the masses and their leaders, to fire, replace and jail, or the "dialogue" has been used to demonstrate "their tenderness," "their understanding." The government "dialogues" have always been used to cause the tide of struggle to ebb, to negotiate promises and to put the brakes on social discontent but without real effective solutions. The "dialogues" have been a white glove, the old-fashioned handkerchief after they have broken our noses.

In the particular case of SUTEP, they never wanted to talk with us. They always created phantoms and said let's speak to the labor unions and they would speak to FENTUP, SERP, FULMAC, CERE, FUN, SINDEL, with ping, pong, pang, peng and pung. I, Horacio Zeballos Gomez, ask: "What solution are they going to find talking with hundreds of ghosts, clubs of friends and so forth if they are not out on strike? The only ones they have to discuss a solution with is SUTEP. The rest, as they say in my country, is to spit at the sky. A pointless conversation with those ghosts! Unless they want to persuade them to join the strike. Good.

PRO-VENEZUELA GROUP CONCERNED WITH FALLING DOLLAR VALUE

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 15

[Article: "Venezuela Need Not Remain Tied to Fate of Dollar Whose Frequent Devaluations Inevitably Affect Bolivar"]

[Text] There is no technical or political reason compelling our country to remain tied to a currency whose obvious process of devaluation affects us in the European and Japanese markets. Venezuela must not remain tied indefinitely to the dollar, since to the extent it depreciates in international markets so does the bolivar by reason of those ties to which our country cannot and must not be committed.

"The Pro-Venezuela Association," states a report released yesterday on the dollar and oil prices, "has always maintained that it is necessary to avoid the losses being incurred by the country as a consequence of accepting payment for its oil in a currency which, like the dollar, is subject to constant depreciation. On 15 May, Minister of Energy and Mines, Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon reported that Venezuela had lost 1.6 billion dollars (6.88 billion bolivars) in the period 1974-1978 as a result of constant devaluations of the American dollar.

"In the face of this situation, which is becoming worse with time, the national government must take some kind of corrective action, either unilaterally or within OPEC, as a solution to the problem of safeguarding the purchasing power of our oil. The Iranian government's current decision to abandon the dollar as an exclusive currency for payment of its oil exports points toward this objective and in fact could precipitate the OPEC meeting to address this important issue decisively."

On the other hand, the energy policy must have the fundamental support of a flexible and dynamic money capable of reducing to a minimum the impacts that the persistent deterioration of the dollar in the world's major financial centers and international inflation affecting the world economy can have on our economy. It should be pointed out here that the industrialized nations have never ceased foisting on the oil-producing countries the responsibility for the inflationary process that today besets all of humanity, but they

obviously silence the manipulations that constantly raise the prices of the goods and services those nations export to the rest of the world—price rises that are not always in accordance with the true impact in real terms of the oil price increase on the actual cost of producing those goods and services.

Recently we specifically proposed that the OPEC nations study the real effect that oil and its price increases exert on the industrial production costs of the developed nations as an important step toward determining the true causes of international inflation.

Our imports from the European Common Market, Japan and any other economy outside the U.S. orbit are being subjected to excessive price increases which in turn drive us to greater dependence on the U.S. market. It is therefore incumbent on the national authorities, assuming they do not consider us committed to the dollar as the sole currency of exchange for Venezuelan oil transactions, to explain to the country the reasons that may exist for maintaining the exchange bind that now characterizes us and produces no beneficial effect on our economy.

The U.S. monetary devaluation policy has evidently produced huge benefits for that nation, but we must ask ourselves what benefits Venezuela has derived from that irresponsible spiraling which has repeatedly thrown the international monetary system into crisis. It makes very little sense to assert that the bolivar is a stable currency when in actual fact, because of ongoing manipulations of the dollar, our currency is constantly being devaluated by substantial percentages in transactions with the European Common Market, Japan and, generally speaking, with economies that are independent of the ferrule of the dollar.

Do contractual reasons exist, or is it a policy lacking independence that compels us to accept these obviously disadvantageous situations for our country's economy? Let us not forget that the United States, fully exercising its rights, not so long ago and without so much as a second thought, imposed serious coercive restrictions on the entry of our oil into that market, and, what is more, practiced discrimination against our crudes in favor of Canadian and Mexican oils. Today again, Carter has given further details on his energy reduction program—and let us hope that energy consumption can be brought into some semblance of order—but in no case has the United States, and it is illogical to think it would, put forth proposals that would benefit countries like Venezuela, because that is not its objective. And Venezuela for its part must devise an energy policy based not solely on production volumes but also on an attitude and conduct in the face of persistent dollar declines.

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## GURI DAM DELAYS TO HURT PLAN IV PROGRAMS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Jul 79 p D-6

[Article by German Chacin: "Serious Delays in Guri Project Will Affect Sidor Plan IV and Electrification"]

[Text] The start of Sidor Plan IV, the industrial development of Guayana and the electrification of the country's west central region will all be affected by a 2-year-and-8-months delay in the completion of the final phase of the Guri hydroelectric project, the largest energy program ever undertaken in this country.

It is also thought that unless liabilities are invoked the Venezuelan state will have to contribute vast sums of money to cover the rise in costs of completing the project which a delay of that magnitude would entail.

The information was released by engineers Carlos Sanchez, Pedro Godoy, Jose Seminario and Luis Arteaga in behalf of the board of directors of the College of Engineers' Guayana section, in a press conference held at the head office of this section of the national guild in Los Caobos park. "Unless speedy action is taken," said the engineers, one of whom is the representative of the section in the Guri area, "the problem will become insoluble. The economic programs contemplated under National Plan V could be irreparably harmed."

### A Delay of 2 Years 8 Months

The final stage of the Raul Leoní dam was started near the end of the first quarter of 1978 even though La Electricidad del Caroní had not completed part of the infrastructure which, contractually, was to have been ready by then.

The project was contracted to BRASVEN, a Brazilian-Venezuelan consortium which has experienced serious delays in projects entrusted to it in the past. The Itaipu dam, between Brazil and Paraguay, is a case in point. The cost of that hydroelectric project rose from \$2 billion to \$12.5 billion as a result of considerable delays in its completion attributed to the construction company.



The situation in Venezuela appears to be no better according to statements by the engineers. An evaluation of the program on 31 March shows that the project had already been delayed 7 months as of that date.

"Of the 727,000 cubic meters of concrete that should have been poured, only 38,000, or 5 percent of the schedule, had been completed," the engineers pointed out, displaying a graph comparing work completed with that programmed.

The delay in completion of the project and its serious repercussions on the country's economy reached congressional ears. BRASVEN's board of directors was summoned for questioning. At that time, the Brazilian-Venezuelan enterprise admitted the delay and devised a new construction schedule starting from April 1979, in which original completion dates were retained and the delay was to be absorbed by increasing future productivity.

"According to the new schedule," the engineers say, "130,000 cubic meters of concrete were to have been poured during the period April-June, of which only 54 percent, or 76,000 cubic meters, was actually completed. A summary analysis of this new schedule reveals that it is much more difficult to achieve than the initial one and that its goals are impossible even under maximized improvement of working conditions."

To support their assessment, the engineers cited the enterprise's own statistics. They pointed out to the press the programming between 1 July and 1 November 1981. By that date BRASVEN is to have poured 5,144,376 cubic meters of concrete, but the professionals predict that this objective will be unattainable.

"Even if we assume a productivity of 85,000 cubic meters a month, which is far greater than the 32,000 cubic meters monthly achieved until now, it will take 73 months to complete the work, which means that this portion of the project cannot be completed before July 1984, or 2 years 8 months behind schedule."

It was pointed out during the press conference that the contract signed between Edelca and BRASVEN contains a clause which provides that delays and cost overruns owing to labor problems not attributable to BRASVEN will be absorbed by the Venezuelan state enterprise. "The consortium, in view of its manifest inability to fulfill the schedule stipulated in its offer, is playing the card of arguing that the delays have their origin in labor problems for which it is not responsible, which is at variance with the facts."

"How much could a delay of such magnitude increase the cost of the project?"

"That is difficult to determine precisely, but it can be said that the costs initially placed at 5 billion bolivars have now reached more than 8 billion bolivars, without yet knowing how high the price spiral will climb or exactly when the job will be completed."

## Doubtful Quality of the Work Endangers the Dam

The structural strength of a dam depends on maintaining a continuity of pour of the cement, and the engineers of the college's Guayana section maintain that this fundamental requirement is not being met, thus producing weak points in the structure of the dam.

"The interruptions in the pouring of the concrete," asserts one of the spokesmen, "cause so-called 'cold joints' which become weak spots in the structure and represent a danger to the project. Moreover, the amount of concrete being rejected by inspection for failure to meet technical specifications exceeds 2 percent, which is considered high for this type of project."

The engineers attribute the causes of the delay to the ineptness of the Brazilian-Venezuelan consortium, citing faults such as poorly drawn up plans, inadequate and insufficient equipment, lack of technical advice from the equipment suppliers, disorganization, incorrectly done work which gives rise to repetitions, and a faulty personnel policy which gives rise to labor unrest at all levels.

## An Energy Shortfall Beginning in 1981

The 2-year-8-month delay in the Guri project will have harmful consequences for the industrial development that has been planned by the Venezuelan government and for the private sector, creating also a shortfall in the supply of electricity to the west central region, which is to be electrified by the hydroelectric project.

The engineers have concluded from their analysis of the program that the first turbine of the Guri project's final phase, which was scheduled to go into operation by April 1982, will not be started up until near the end of 1985, thus producing a shortfall of several thousand megawatts.

In 1981, the generated power will total 348 megawatts less than planned. This shortfall will increase to 1,876 megawatts in the following year, 3,548 megawatts in 1983, and 5,838 megawatts in 1984.

"If these shortfalls are inserted into an analysis of the sectorial programming of the national power demand, it is seen that all the calculations relating to energy supply and reserves become unhinged, creating serious problems for the country.

To understand the seriousness of the forecast projected by the president and the board of directors of the Guayana College of Engineers, one need only refer to a study presented to the First Venezuelan Energy Congress and titled "Electric Energy in Venezuela." This study presents a table of the country's installed energy requirements year by year from 1976 to 1986.

This study places the country's installed electric power needs for 1981 and 1985 at 9,049 and 13,087 megawatts, respectively: When compared with the engineers' estimates of the Guri shortfalls, this means that the nation's electric energy shortfalls will range from 10 to 40 percent in the period between 1981 and 1989.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ORINOCO HEAVY OIL BELT CONTINUES

1985: 125,000 BPD

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Jul 79 p D-15

[Text] Puerto Ordaz, 22 Jul--The President of Venezuelan Petroleum, Gen Rafael Alfonzo Ravard, announced last night here during a forum on the petroleum strip along the Orinoco that it is hoped that, by the end of 1985, operations in the area will involve 1,000 wells and a daily output of 125,000 barrels of petroleum.

The forum was sponsored by the board of directors of the chamber of construction of the State of Bolivar as part of the fifth anniversary of this business institution.

Gen Alfonzo Ravard analyzed the petroleum industry and its structure following the nationalization of hydrocarbons.

"We believe that we can develop an output of 125,000 BPD in the Orinoco strip," indicated General Alfonzo, "at a cost of 16 billion bolívares and with the participation of between 5,000 and 6,000 workers.

The President of Venezuelan Petroleum pointed out that the Orinoco strip covers about 42,000 square kilometers and is considered one of the world's biggest hydrocarbons deposits. It is estimated that it contains a petroleum volume between one and two billion barrels involving mostly extra-heavy crude (less than 14 degrees API), although there are also significant quantities of heavy crude (between 14 and 22 degrees API).

In conclusion he noted that the 1979 program in the strip calls for an estimated investment of 300 million bolívares; planned activities include the procurement of drills, the drilling of 75 wells, and surveys of additional seismic lines to arrive at a better definition of some particular areas.

### Production Within 8 Months

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 25 Jul 79 p D-6

[Text] The most important petroleum research project concerning heavy crude in the Western Hemisphere is being developed in the so-called area of Cerro Negro--inside the Orinoco strip--and in the south of the State of Monagas, according to opinions expressed here today by the director-general of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Dr Arevalo Guzman Reyes.

"We have done some exploratory evaluations and we are now moving on to the development and production program."

He thought that the output at Cerro Negro, the biggest of the four areas in the Orinoco strip, where experts believe that there are accumulated reserves of heavy and extra-heavy petroleum amounting to more than 700 billion barrels "on the spot," could begin within 6 or 8 months.

"We hope to develop the first production module with an average rate of 125,000 BPD, with processing of heavy crude, and we think we will start with an investment of more than \$3 billion.

Dr Guzman Reyes then talked about petroleum discoveries in the Onado field and said that these discoveries were considered the best successes of the exploration effort in areas which had already been checked out.

He said that the immediate goal in Onado, in the west of the State of Monagas, is to produce 100 million cubic feet of gas per day, to be shipped to Guyana in order to meet the area's fuel needs and to guarantee the industrial process.

"Are the explorations now underway satisfactory in the opinion of the MEM [Ministry of Energy and Mines]?"

"We are satisfied. We are reevaluating the geophysical situation of many wells in order to make new investments, to drill more exploratory wells, above all in the areas of light and medium petroleum, looking for petroleum and gas."

He indicated that the search for gas is an urgent objective established by the government.

### Development Plan by Year's End

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 23 Jul 79 p 24

[Text] Punto Fijo, 22 July (Special via Esteban Hurtado)--The evaluation of the Orinoco strip for the planning of its development is not being accomplished in an isolated manner but rather is an integral part of an



integral part of an entire national petroleum problem complex, taking into account the resources available in the country for the purpose of establishing production priorities.

This statement was made by Dr Julio Cesar Arreaza, acting president of Venezuelan Petroleum, adding that the parent company and its affiliates are drafting a master plan for the strip's evaluation, investigation, and planning. This master plan will be submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Mines during the third quarter of this year and, after it has been discussed, revised, and coordinated between both agencies, the activities, carried out by the branches of Venezuelan Petroleum in the petroleum strip, will have to be governed by the provisions of that plan.

We must point out, that, in view of the importance of the vast accumulations of hydrocarbons in this area to the rest of the world--Dr Arreaza stressed--as well as the potential requirements emerging in medium-range and long-range terms, for the purpose of guaranteeing the production levels which the country must attain for its own development and furthermore taking into account the strategic value represented by a correct and timely evaluation of those resources, Venezuelan Petroleum has launched a complete program in the strip which includes the following phases.

Carrying out pilot production tests in priority areas and secondary recovery areas which are necessary for planning exploitation since they will permit the required technical-economic evaluations.

Evaluating the technology relating to the processing of crude in the strip. That crude has a high content of metals and sulfur, which is why it cannot be processed in conventional refineries and requires prior upgrading. Besides, its high viscosity makes its handling and transportation difficult.

Planning studies making it possible to define the technological, personnel, and financial resources needed for the exploitation of the strip, as well as a social and economic impact statement which will cover the surrounding areas. As a result of the quantitative expression of the human resources needed for the construction and operation of these projects, recruiting and training programs will be stepped up.

He explained that, in view of the size of the strip, something like 50,000 square kilometers, as well as in view of the magnitude and complexity of the research that must be conducted, the need for having an integrated organization with experience in exploration, geology and production, paleontology, drilling, petrophysics, production, geodesy and topography, materials, laboratories, communications, legal and real estate aspects, we require here an integrated and efficient action, the kind of action that can be carried out by the affiliated enterprises of Venezuelan Petroleum.

To do that—he continued—it was decided to designate geographic responsibility areas for each of the affiliated enterprises so that they may carry out research and evaluation programs there.

[This also includes] geological characteristics, since there are different structures and strata among the various areas;

Responsibilities assigned to the affiliates for the exploitation of other free and adjacent areas;

Operations by affiliates in the strip or in nearby sites, existing infrastructure facilities;

Experience of the affiliates in the exploitation and production of heavy crude.

However—Dr Julio Cesar Arreaza warned—the distribution of areas does not imply actual award or final assignment since that requires decisions outside Venezuelan Petroleum; this will therefore depend on the definition of priority areas for the exploitation of resources and experience available in each of the operating companies, as well as the output requirements for the strip which the country will determine.

He emphasized that, as a part of the overall evaluation process, an interaffiliate group was established in 1978 to analyze all available geophysical and geological data. This analysis made it possible to come up with a complete geophysical evaluation of the strip, which is the foundation for planning the exploration program. At the same time, specific recommendations were prepared to improve the quality of geophysical, geological, and deposit data to be obtained during the next exploration drive.

As part of that analysis, he noted, the INTEVEP has begun the evaluation of nuclei, geochemical, paleontological, and crude upgrading studies; it has also begun the plotting of 2,800 kilometers of seismic lines in the State of Guarico and the production tests at some wells drilled in the strip so far have yielded excellent results.

#### **MENEVEN Begins Drilling**

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 5

[Text] MENEVEN, an affiliate of Venezuelan Petroleum, announced that it has started drilling the first exploratory well in the Orinoco petroleum strip. The overall exploration program of MENEVEN for this year in the strip calls for drilling 40 wells in an area extending from the south of the State of Anzoategui all the way to the Orinoco River, an area which, both geologically and operationally, is a continuation of the zone containing the oil fields of Yopales, Miga, Oveja, Oleos, Meray, and Melones, all of which were discovered and developed by MENEVEN. The

company announced that, between 1934 and the present, more than 1,400 wells had been drilled in this heavy-crude production zone, similar to what is hoped will be discovered and produced in the areas whose evaluation is being started today.

Over the past 45 years, MENEVEN gained sufficient experience in the East through the development of 17 heavy-crude oil fields and the execution of 25 secondary recovery projects of various types, with highly satisfactory results, involving the injection of air, steam, and gas.

The location and distribution of the 40 wells to be drilled was accomplished in line with a strategy that will make it possible to obtain more objective and precise data on the petroleum reserves which it is hoped will be found in the area under evaluation; the results to be obtained through the exploratory program now launched furthermore will be very valuable in connection with the confirmation or reorientation of the exploratory effort already programmed by MENEVEN in the Orinoco petroleum strip for the next 10 years. MENEVEN stated that, to carry out the operations in the strip, it established a department which will handle everything concerning the development of that strip, using past experience and technology proven to be successful, as achieved through the implementation of all of the secondary recovery projects mentioned earlier.

#### 80 Wells Next Year

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 25 Jul 79 p 18

[Text] The national petroleum operating companies next year will drill something like 80 new wells in the Orinoco strip whose reserves could triple the current estimates of 700 billion barrels.

The strip, covering about 42,000 square kilometers, presently contains 120 drilled wells and covers more than 50 percent of all of the assigned production areas.

Carlos Borregales, operations manager in the strip for "Venezuelan Petroleum," in an interview was rather cautious with regard to the estimates of petroleum reserves contained in the strip.

The increase in the estimates however is based on exploratory drilling accomplished in connection with the initial estimates which came up with a figure of 700 billion barrels in probable reserve.

There are four operating companies that are active in the area of the strip, headed by LAGOVEN which drilled 60 wells in the Monagas region.

In spite of the existing difficulties, Borregales said that Venezuela by the year 2000 will produce "between 500,000 and 1 million BPD from the strip."

To exploit the heavy crude in the strip, whose gravity does not exceed 18 degrees, an investment estimated at 14 billion bolívares will be required; this will make it possible to produce 125,000 BPD, according to Borregales, in 1988.

This investment is profitable, considering current crude prices on international markets, added the strip manager in the course of the interview.

Initial contacts with potential customers for the crude from the strip showed that there is a market for the quantities of crude which it is thought will be produced initially, according to Borregales.

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## BRIEFS

JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN VENALUM--Ciudad Bolivar, 21 July (Special)--Japanese Ambassador Yutaka Nomura, who is visiting this region with various of his embassy officials, said that Japan will invest \$200 million annually in the purchase of aluminum from Venezuela. The ambassador said that Japan will buy aluminum from Venalum, a company located in Ciudad Guayana, in which Venezuela owns 80 percent of the capital invested in the plant and Japan the remaining 20 percent. He stated that Venalum, whose plant has not yet gone into full production, will expand its installations with the aid of Japanese technology. "In fact," said the ambassador, "we already have our country's engineers working on those expansion plans." The diplomat, who will also visit Ciudad Guayana and Guri, revealed that Japan is greatly interested in supplying Venezuela with technology to enable it to speed up its industrial development and produce other lines, based on the fact that Venezuela's principal export is oil, which represents 85 percent of the products it sells abroad. [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Jul 79 p 23] 9238

OFF-SHORE WELL DRILLED--Maturin, 24 July--The fourth well in the off-shore exploratory program of the LAGOVEN enterprise is now being drilled to a depth of 10,300 feet, west of Margarita Islands, and engineers are optimistic as to the prospects. Engineer Juan Szabo, chief of the LAGOVEN off-shore program, said here today, in the presence of minister of energy and mines Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, that the fourth well, which is being drilled in the sea and in the eastern continental shelf, is called Tres Puntas. "Its location is more or less 85 kilometers west of well Patao 1 which led to the discovery of a huge deposit of gas with a daily output equivalent to 12,000 barrels of petroleum." Szabo said that "the program is coming along normally." "We must not forget," he observed, "that petroleum exploration in the sea is becoming increasingly risky." LAGOVEN has drilled three wells; two of them turned out to be dry; they were Guarao 1 and Orinoco 1. "The Patao well, the third one, enabled us to discover gas," he said. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 25 Jul 79 p D-6] 5058

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